MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

A Hand-Book to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department.

1748 to 1859

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CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1925

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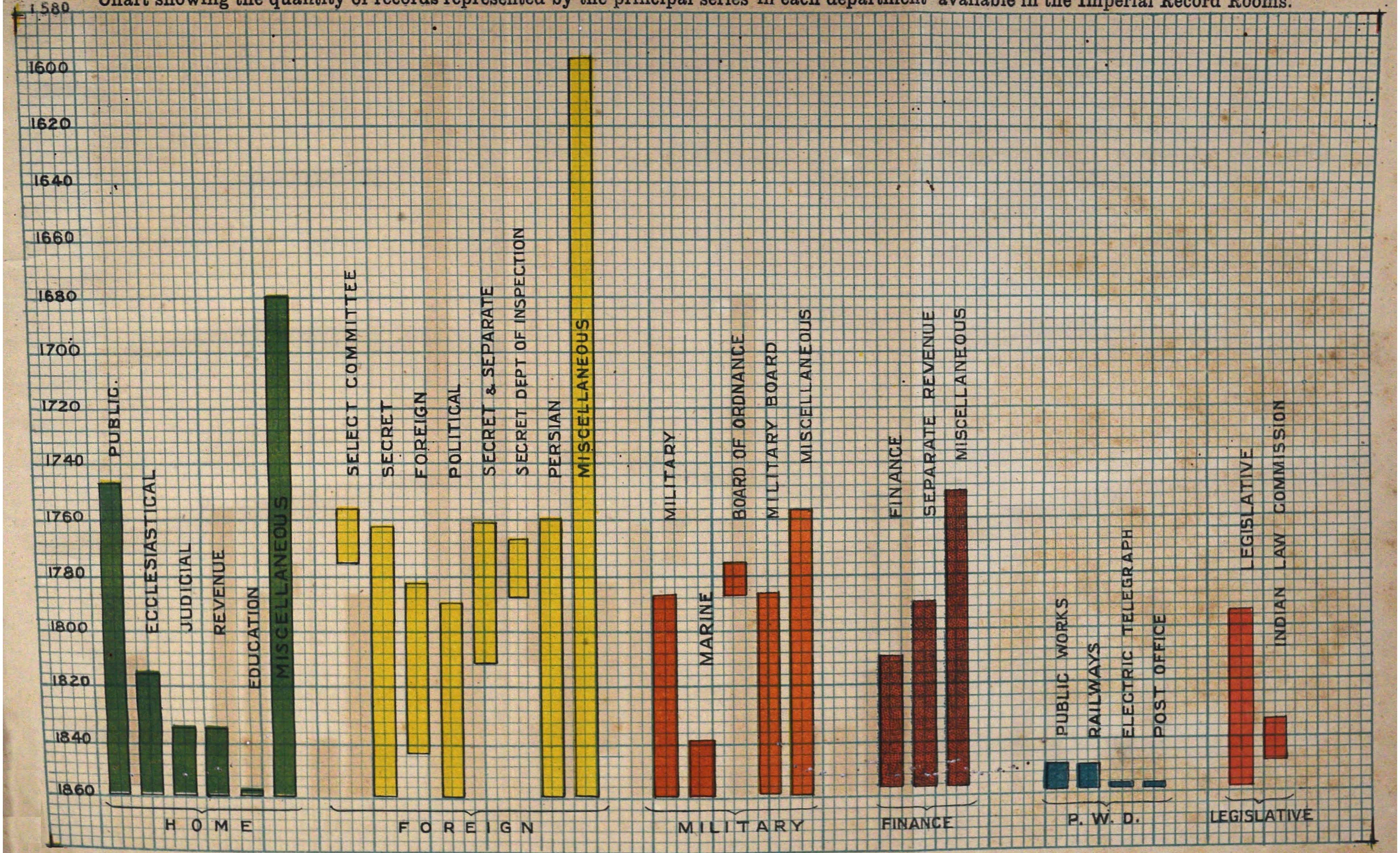
Chart showing the quantity of records represented by the principal series in each department available in the Imperial Record Rooms.



Frontispiece.

FOREWORD

The Imperial Record Department is made to perform a double function. It is an archive as well as a Government office carrying out certain duties in connection with current papers and records. It is with the first aspect only that this Handbook is concerned.

In their Resolution No 77-General, dated the 21st November 1919, the Government of India, in the Department of Education, constituted an Advisory Board, styled the Indian Historical Records Commission. Paragraph 4 of the Resolution required that each record office should compile a handbook descriptive of the general contents of its record rooms and supplementary to the printed lists or catalogues of the volumes and bundles they contained. This Handbook has been prepared in pursuance of the resolution referred to above and its object is to enable a student of history to find out if the Imperial Record Department is likely to contain materials for his particular line of research. When this information is available one can proceed to consult the printed lists and set to work with the various manuscript indexes themselves.

A research scholar may have to spend a good deal of time in futile search among the records of the various departments for want of information as to the branch in which the subject he is interested in, was dealt with at a particular period. To obviate this difficulty an account in narrative form, showing the growth of the Secretariats of the Government of India and their various branches, has been included in the Handbook.

The original grouping of the records, under the departments from which they emanated, has been preserved according to what may be called the "principle of origin". To further assist research workers some notable events falling under each group of records have been suitably noticed.

The importance of these records need not be recapitulated here. In the words of Sir Henry Yule "these old records are like the cauldrons at Camachos' wedding; one has only to plunge in a ladle at random to scoop out something valuable or curious."

A. F. M. ABDUL ALI.

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CHAPTER I

East India Company and their records

The London East India Company was incorporated under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth on 31 December 1600. They were granted the exclusive privilege of trade in the East Indies. The Company's first step was to establish important trade relations with the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and in 1603 they established a factory at Bantam in the island of Java. The first factory in India was established at Surat in 1612 as subordinate to Bantam. Surat became independent, on the temporary abolition of Bantam in 1623. Bantam was re-established first as subordinate to Surat and then as an independent Presidency in 1633. Agencies at other places in India were opened from time to time and were subordinated either to Surat or to Bantam. The factory at Fort St George, which eventually became the seat of the Madras Presidency, was established in 1639 as a subordinate to Bantam. The earliest factories in the Bay were established at Hariharpur and Balasore in 1633 under Fort St George, but these were abandoned in 1642. The first factory in Bengal proper was established at Hooghly in 1651. In 1657 under a fresh charter granted by Cromwell, the eastern establishments of the Company were re-organized under one President and Council at Surat with four branches, *viz.*, the Coromandel Coast (Fort St George), Bengal, Persia and Bantam, each under an Agent and Council. In 1660-61 the Agency at Hooghly and the factories subordinate to it were placed under the control of the Agent and Council at Fort St George. In 1681 it was made independent of Fort St George, but was again placed under it in 1685. In 1686 the factory at Hooghly was removed to Sutanati. In 1687 the chief seat of trade was transferred from Surat to Bombay. In 1690 the foundation of the city of Calcutta was laid and Bengal was made independent of Madras during the tenure of office of Job Charnock as Agent. On his death in 1693 Bengal again reverted to the "quondam" subordination to Fort St George. In 1700 Bengal was constituted a Presidency and Sir Charles Eyre assumed charge as President and Governor on 26 May of that year. From that date it has been independent of Madras except for a short period during 1704-5. Bombay, Fort St George and Calcutta thus became the head-quarters of the President or Governor of the Bombay, Madras and Bengal Presidencies respectively, each having a number of subordinate factories under it. They carried on their business in direct correspondence with the Court of Directors in London. This arrangement continued practically up to the passing of the Regulating Act in 1773. This period of the Company's transactions in the East is known as the Factory period.

Of the records of this period those relating to Bantam (Java) are available only in the India Office, a list of these will be found on page 35 of the India Office *List of Factory Records.* The Bombay and Madras factory records are available in the Bombay and Madras Record Rooms as well as in the India Office. A complete list of these records will be found in the *Handbook of the Bombay Government Records* and the *Handbook to the Madras Records.* The early Bengal records are unfortunately not available either in the archives of the Government of India or the Government of Bengal. It is difficult to account for their total disappearance, but it is believed that they were destroyed partly by the cyclone and flood of 1737 and partly during the sack of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756. They are, however, available in the India Office and a list of them will be found in Foster's *Guide to the India Office Records.* Information about the transactions in Bengal may also be found among the Madràs Records for the period during which Bengal supplied copies of their proceedings to Madras as subordinate to the latter. The records in the Imperial Record Department commence from the year 1748. There are only some stray records of earlier dates, which have been shown under Miscellaneous Records of the Home and Foreign Departments and under Section III of the Persian Department (*see* pages 35, 40, 41, 43, 74, 78, 96, 103).

Considerable progress has been made in the matter of rendering the contents of the early records in England and India, available for public use, but much remains to be done yet. The following publications have already been issued by the India Office:

1. Calendar of State Papers: East Indies, 1513-34 (5 volumes), by W. N. Sainsbury.
2. Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1635-67. (*In progress.*)
3. English Factories in India, 1622-64. (*In progress.*)

Several publications have also been issued by the Imperial Record Department and local Governments. A list of the more important ones is given below:—

1. Press-lists[*] of Public Department Proceedings in the Imperial Record Department, 1748-1800 (18 volumes)
2. Press-lists of Copies of Public Proceedings obtained from the India Office, 1749-99 (2 volumes).
3. Press-lists of Select Committee Proceedings with index, 1756-74.
4. Press-lists of Secret Department, Vol. I, 1763-75.
5. Press-lists of Secret Department of Inspection with index, 1770-86.

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* A press list is a complete list of documents with their dates and a brief indication of their contents.

6. Press-lists of Mutiny Papers with index, 1857.
7. Calendar of Persian Correspondence, 1759-72 (3 volumes).
8. Kabul Papers, 1839-59. (These are printed copies of letters relating to Kabul received and issued during the period.)
9. Jagir Statements. (These are part of the Political Consultations for the period 1847-57.)
10. Diary and Consultation Book of the Agent, Governor and Council of Fort St George, 1683-85 (3 volumes).
11. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1752-56 (5 volumes).
12. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1672-81 (5 volumes).
13. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1686-96 (11 volumes).
14. Calendar of Madras Records, 1740-44.
15. Calendar of Madras Despatches, 1744-55.

A complete list of publications relating to records available in the Imperial Record Department for reference is given as Appendix I at the end of this book.

CHAPTER II

Growth of the Secretariats of the Government of India

The official business of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which related more or less to trade and cognate subjects in the early days, was disposed of by the Governor in Council and the records were called " consultations " and later on " proceedings ", etc. This arrangement continued till the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756. The disaster impressed upon the Governor and those members who had retired to Falta, the necessity of maintaining secrecy over transactions of a political nature and with this end in view they formed a Secret Committee of four members which sat for the first time on 22 August 1756 and continued its sittings at Falta till 10 December of that year. In the meantime the impending war with France led the Court of Directors to appoint a Select Committee " to transact affairs with the Country Government and Neighbouring Powers, also with ye French, Dutch and other Europeans, and in general to take such measures as shall best conduce to the Protection and Preservation of the Company's Estate, Rights and Privileges in Bengal ". " Most inviolable secrecy " was enjoined to be observed in all transactions of the Committee and all their proceedings, resolutions and correspondence were directed to be kept separate from those of the ordinary business of the Council as a whole. The Committee consisted of the President of Fort William for the time being, the Commander-in-Chief when in Bengal and 3 senior members of the Council. It replaced the Secret Committee and met for the first time on 21 February 1757 and continued its sittings till 28 December 1762, when its functions appear to have been merged in those of the Council in general. In 1763 a change was introduced and the business of the Council was divided into two departments, Public and Secret. The Public Department continued to carry on all affairs relating to shipping, revenues, fortifications, accounts, appointments, etc., while work in connection with military plans, the " Country correspondence " and all transactions with the " Country Government " was to be conducted by the Secret Department. Both the departments were under the charge of one Secretary but the records of each department were kept separately. The change was made on 8 December 1763 though it was ordered to take effect from 1 January 1764. On the appointment of Lord Clive as President and Governor, with command of the Company's military forces in 1765, the proceedings of the Secret Department were discontinued and a Select Committee of 5 members with " Full powers to pursue whatever means they shall judge most proper to attain " peace and tranquillity, was revived. A distribution of the work between the Committee and the Council was made in 1766 and it was

ordered that " whatever may in any way relate to the Company's Political and Military affairs and the collection of the revenues arising from the late Royal Grant of the Dewany, to treaties, negotiations, alliances, in a word whatever affects the Government, the Country powers or the political and military interests of our Hon'ble Employers shall in future be conducted, managed and directed wholly by the Select Committee ". The Board communicated their resolution to the Court of Directors in the following terms:—" To avoid confusion and Delay in transacting the Multiplicity of Affairs now dependent on this Presidency we have drawn a line whereby their distinct and respective provinces are marked out and assigned to the Council and the Select Committee. To the former we have allotted the Disbursement of Money; the ordering or preparing and directing your investments, the managing of your Calcutta lands and Pergunnahs, the collecting the Revenue of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong together with the Current business of the Presidency, subordinate Factories and Aurangs with whatever may any way relate to the Trade and Navigation of India. These were the proper objects of the attention of your President and Council."

" To the Select Committee is reserved the Power of making Treaties, concluding Negotiations and contracting alliances, of ordering and directing everything relative to the Operations of War, the Defence of the Country and to Military Affairs; of settling the Amount of the annual Revenues and collecting them in Quality of Dewan for the King; of issuing orders to the Resident at the Durbar and corresponding with the Country Powers; in a word carrying on whatever business may affect the Government or the Political and military Interest of our Hon'ble Employers with this further Reservation of the Powers delegated to the Committee of interfering upon such occasions as they may judge necessary."

On 12 January 1768 the Court wrote again to the effect that " they (the Select Committee) are to conduct everything that relates to the Country Government, either with respect to the Dewanie or the Company's political Interests with the Neighbouring Powers, together with the Military Operations depending thereon, they are to negotiate with the Soubah and the Country Powers but to conclude no Treaty of Commerce or Alliance without the Approbation of the Council at large. They are to Superintend the collection of the Revenues arising from Duanee but without the Power of disbursing them; nor do the Revenues arising from the Company's other possessions fall under their Jurisdiction, their general superintending Power ceased with the Abuses that gave rise to that Power with which they were entrusted and all other Branches of the Company's Affairs fall under the General Dept............ We have in the foregoing paragraph directed that the Military Operations shall be conducted under the Orders of the Select Committee but the Supreme Military Power is vested in the Board at large conformable to the usual practice."[2]

On 22 August 1768 the President (Mr. Harry Verelst) announced the receipt of an order, dated 16 March 1768, "vesting in the Council the sole power of concluding treaties, the power over their Military and all disbursements of money" and directing that "on all such occasions where secrecy is requisite, the Board do form themselves into a Secret Dept.". A Secret Department consisting of the full Board was accordingly reconstituted on that date and the usual oath of secrecy administered to each member.

The Court again laid down the powers of the Select Committee in their letter dated 12 January 1768 as follows:—"Besides the foregoing Resolutions, it is our pleasure, that our Governor of Bengal, Commander-in-Chief for the time being and 3 senior Members of our Council be a Select Committee, with power to make regulations respecting Peace and War and negotiate with the Country Powers, but not finally to conclude any Treaty, until the terms and conditions of such Treaty shall have been first approved by our Governor and Council. The Governor shall singly correspond with the Country Powers, but all Letters before they shall be sent by him, must be communicated to the other Members of the Select Committee and receive their Approbation, and also all Letters whatever, which may be received by the Governor in answer to, or in the course of his Correspondence shall likewise be laid before the said Select Committee for their Information and Consideration, and all their proceedings and correspondence must be regularly entered in their consultations, and sent home in Duplicate". The Committee was dissolved in October 1774 and on their dissolution, all political matters were considered by the Board in the Secret Department.

2. In addition to the major departments mentioned above, which came into being up to the year 1768, two other minor departments were created with special functions allotted to each. The first of these was the Secret and Separate Department. It dealt with special questions as they arose from time to time. The records of the department are therefore not continuous. The earliest is dated 1761-62 and the latest 1811, in which year the department was abolished. The other was the Secret Department of Inspection. It was created by a Resolution of the Select Committee dated 28 February 1766 with the object of inquiring into the state of the several departments and to "establish effectual regulations for the future conduct of them and effectually to retrench any superfluous and unnecessary article of the expenses which appear to be greatly increased". The title of the department was changed to that of Secret Department of Reform from 22 March 1786 and it was also known as the Board of Inspection. The Board in this department did not meet regularly. From the beginning of 1788 the proceedings of the department were termed "Secret and Separate". This title appears to have continued till 27 August 1790.

3. Under orders contained in paragraph 96 of the letter from the Court of Directors dated 23 March 1770, a Committee of

Revenue consisting of a President and 4 members was appointed and the entire management of the Revenue affairs, which formed part of the duties of the Select Committee before, was entrusted to them. The Committee was called the Comptrolling Committee of Revenue and they met for the first time in April 1771. This body sat for the last time on 10 October 1772 and was superseded by the Revenue Board consisting of the whole Council. This new Board met for the first time on 13 October 1772 under the Presidency of Warren Hastings. Its functions as Government in the Revenue Department were continued from 1775 by the Governor General in Council, Revenue Department, the change in the designation being due to the appointment of a Governor General in Council under the Regulating Act of 1773. The Supreme Revenue authority at Calcutta were assisted by subsidiary bodies in the provinces whose designations changed from time to time.

4. As stated in paragraph 1 above the Secret Department was entrusted to deal with all military affairs, but in March 1771 a Controlling Military Committee was formed at Calcutta, under orders from the Court of Directors, for the inspection, control and regulation of all affairs that came within the Company's military department. This Committee was evidently abolished in 1774. The office of the Quarter-Master General in Bengal was created in 1773 and that of the Adjutant General to the Bengal Army in 1774. In 1775 a Board of Ordnance was established to regulate military expenses. It was abolished in 1786 on the formation of the Military Board. The office of Commissary General, which was created some time about 1760 and subsequently abolished, was revived again in 1773. His principal duty was to control and regulate all paymasters and contractors, to audit and verify all bills for military charges and to suggest means for the reduction of all military charges. Thus the main departments of the Government of Bengal in 1774 after it had become the Supreme Government, on the passing of the Regulating Act, 1773, were the Public, Secret and Revenue.

5. On 30 October 1776 Warren Hastings laid before the Council a plan by which the management and direction of all military affairs was to be in the hands of a new Military Department with the Town Major as Secretary. The duties of the new department were to include the recording of orders affecting the army passed in other departments, of all General Orders of whatever nature and of all memorials of officers respecting rank. This suggestion was given effect to two months later when the Council ordered the formation of a Military Board, in reality a Military Department, consisting of the Governor General and the other members of the Council with Captain Kyd as Secretary. The new Military Department was considered a branch of the Public Department, which dealt with matters relating to general military subjects. The Council for the first time assembled in the Military Department on 22 January 1777. This Military Department continued as such till it was

absorbed in the Secret and Military Department created in 1786, mention about which will be made later.

6. Work in the Secret Department having largely increased on account of the war with Mysore and the "Augmentation of the Army and the variety of Affairs incident to the Public attention and decision of this Board in a Growing Settlement" having entailed an increase of business on the Public Department, it became difficult for the Secretary to bestow proper attention to his double duties. The Board, therefore, resolved on 23 September 1783, to separate the two departments more completely by the appointment of a Secretary to each. Mr William Bruere was, accordingly, appointed "Secretary to the General or Public department" and Mr Edward Hay, "Secretary to the Political or Secret Department". The latter was allowed to remove the Secret records to his own house, with a view to avoiding the exposure of the papers to improper inspection. The "objects" of each department were defined as follows:—"The Public Department takes cognizance of all Letters from the other Presidencies, not of a Political Nature; and from China, of all matters which regard Commerce and shipping, of all private and Personal applications and of all transactions with the Subordinate Offices of Government in their public Capacities and of a Public Nature. The Secret Department properly comprizes all subjects of a Political Nature, all the Correspondence with the Presidents and Select Committees at the other Presidencies, also with the Councils there on Political affairs, all the Correspondence with the Residents at Foreign Courts and at Benares, all Transactions with Foreign Nations and Powers and every Military Operation or Movement of Troops which is either ordered or undertaken". Mr Hay took over charge of the Secret Department on 3 December 1783 and at the first consultation of the Board in this department, after its separation from the Public Department, which was held on 10 December 1783, it was ordered that proceedings of the Board in respect to foreign nations should be recorded in a separate department under the charge of the Secretary to the Secret Department, assisted by the Company's servants in the Secret Office, and that the same be called the Foreign Department.

7. On receipt in May 1786 of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 21 September 1785, important changes were introduced both in the Civil and Military administration of the country. The Court ordered that the government of the country be carried on by the Governor General in Council through the medium of 4 Boards:—

1. The Board of Council.
2. A Military Board.
3. A Board of Revenue.
4. A Board of Trade.

The Military Board was to act as an expert advisory and inspecting Board to advise the Government in all military affairs,

the supreme military authority being vested in the Board of Council. Lieutenant Isaac Humphrys was appointed Secretary to the Military Board on 23 May 1786 and the first consultation of the Board was held on 25 May. The Board of Revenue was entrusted with the whole administration, settlement, collection and receipt of every branch of Revenue, subject to the control of the Board of Council. It was instituted on 1 June 1786. The duties of the Board of Trade were the same as the Board of that name which existed before 1786, but its constitution was changed. The proceedings of this Board were ordered to be transmitted by the Supreme Council in a separate packet under the head of Commercial Department. In the letter from the Court quoted above, they also directed the introduction of certain changes in the Company's Medical departments and in the conduct of their military hospitals and for this purpose gave instructions for the appointment of a Hospital Board. At a consultation of the Board in the Secret Department of Inspection held on 23 May 1786 it was "ordered that the Hospital Board consisting of the Physician General, Chief Surgeon and Head Surgeon at Head Quarters do assemble without delay". The Board met for the first time on 29 May and continued to hold its meetings, as at first constituted, till 27 June 1796. On receipt of fresh orders from the Court, the constitution and functions of the Hospital Board were changed from 24 June 1796 and the designation was changed to Medical Board. The new Board met for the first time on 30 June 1796.

8. During the same year important alterations were made in the Secret Department. From August 1784 work in connection with the Department of Reform "commonly called Secret Department of Inspection" (para. 2 above) was done in the Secret Department and, in pursuance of a resolution dated 2 May 1786, Mr Hay, the Secretary, proposed on 31 May 1786 that the proceedings of the Secret Office be divided into the following departments:—

"(i) *Secret and Political.*—To comprize all subjects of a Political Nature; all correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at the other Presidencies on Political Subjects; all Correspondence with the Agents or Residents at Foreign Courts, and at Benares, and every Military Operation or Movement of Troops which is either ordered or undertaken, also all Secret Plans and views of Foreign European Nations and Powers.

(ii) *Secret and Military Department.*—All personal applications from persons in the Military Service whether in His Majesty's or the Company's Troops, all Military subjects not Matters of account nor of a Political Nature, all correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at the other Presidencies on such Subjects, Military Commissions, etc., etc., etc.

(iii) *Secret and Foreign Department.*—All transactions with Foreign European Nations and Powers, and all cor-

respondence with the other Presidencies respecting them, excepting such as relate to Secret Plans and Views which are to be recorded in the Secret and Political Department.

(iv) *Secret Department of Reform.*—This Department will be merely temporary, and subsist no longer than the occasion requires it. While it continues it will comprize all General Retrenchments of Expence whether in the Civil or Military Service ".

These proposals were approved and consequently from 31 May 1786 the ' Secret ' consultations were continued as ' Secret and Political ', a new series of ' Secret and Military ' consultations was started and the existing ' Foreign ' consultations were changed to ' Secret and Foreign '.

In addition to the departments mentioned above, a separate branch called " Military Department of Inspection " was also formed on 2 August 1786. Its functions were " to include all memorials laid before the Board respecting Military Rank, all appeals upon Military Accounts and charges whether fixt or contingent, all Military contracts and Agencies and all correspondence with the Military Board established by the Company's orders of 21 September 1785.".

" All reports and resolutions formed by the Military Board to be transmitted to the Governor General in Council in the Military Department of Inspection, were finally resolved upon and issued to the Army from that Department." The Military Department of Inspection was abolished on the death of Lieut.-Col. Kyd in 1793 and its work distributed between the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, Adjutant General and Town Major. No proceedings of this department are on record in the Imperial Record Department.

9. On 27 July 1787 the Secretariat arrangements were revised and Mr Hay, Secretary to the Secret Department, was placed in charge of all the departments under the title of ' Secretary General ', on a salary of Rupees 50,000 per annum and ' Assistant Secretaries ' were appointed for the Secret, Public and Revenue Departments, no alteration being made at the time in the Military Department.

Two years later the Court wrote: " As we daily feel much convenience in the dispatch of business by the arrangement we have made in the Conduct of our Correspondence with you, we think that Arrangement may be further improved by the Addition of a Political Department by which we mean all Correspondence with or relative to other powers in India, whether Native or European, according therefore to this and our former orders, each Conveyance will bring to us your Dispatches under five separate Heads and in five separate Letters, *viz.*, Public, Political, Military, Revenue and Commercial, besides what may be necessary for you to address to the Secret Committee in terms of the Act of Parliament."

The Board gave effect to these instructions on 23 September 1789.

The title "Secret" appears to have disappeared from the various sections which had hitherto used it and 'Secret and Political' is to be found in the proceedings volumes from 31 May 1786 to 27 May 1789 and Political only from 3 June to 3 December 1789. A fresh "Secret" series begins from 20 January 1790 in addition to the 'Political', 'Foreign' and 'Military'. The Military Department continued to form a part of the Secret Office till 1 September 1798, when it was separated from the Secret and Political departments, and Lieut. L. Hook was appointed Sub-Secretary in that department.

10. The next important change took place in the Revenue Department. Hitherto the administration of Criminal and Civil justice had been included in Revenue Consultations. Early in 1791, they were split into two branches, one dealing with revenue, and the other with judicial matters. From May 1793, as a result of the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis, all proceedings regarding the administration of Civil and Criminal justice began to be recorded in a separate Judicial series or, in other words, a Judicial Department came into being. In spite of the separation of Judicial matters from the Revenue Department, it continued to be hard-worked and to afford further relief to it, business connected with the revenues derived from salt, sayer, etc., was also separated from it. In January 1791 a separate series of consultations on salt, sayer, opium and customs was started and these were maintained in the Revenue Department till 1793. During that year the control of salt, opium and customs was transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Board of Trade on 22 February, 29 March and 9 August respectively. The Board of Trade being subordinate to the Public Department, consultations on these subjects were recorded as different series of the Public Department. The Revenue Department continued, however, to record its proceedings with regard to 'sayer' in a separate series to July 1805. It also recorded separate proceedings for 'wards', 'grain' and 'mint' during the period 1794-1805. From 1805 all the Revenue consultations, except of course, salt, opium and customs, were again combined in one series. On 16 October 1795 the consultations on salt, opium and customs were combined in one series called the Public Department (Separate) series. The records in this series run up to November 1815, but customs is excluded from it from May 1810 as business connected with it was transferred to the control of the Board of Revenue again and thereby to the Revenue Department of the Supreme Government. Further changes in this series have been noticed later.

11. All matters and business relative to the Courts of Quarters Sessions and the correspondence with the Justices were originally recorded in the Public Department as part of Public Consultations. In 1794, on the representation of the Board, the Court approved of their being recorded as a separate set of consultations in the

Public Department, to be known as 'Law' Consultations. There are, however, in the Imperial Record Department a volume of Law Proceedings for 1781 and some stray Law Consultations of 1777 and 1780 but the India Office possesses Law Consultations from 1777. The other volumes in the series commence from 1796 and run up to 1830. In 1795 a Marine Board was also established but this did not affect the arrangement by which the transactions of the Governor General in Council on marine subjects were recorded in the Public Consultations.

12. The departments of the Supreme Government were now grouped under 4 Sub-Secretaries as follows:—

(1) Public (including Commercial).

(2) Secret, Political and Foreign.

(3) Revenue, Judicial.

(4) Military.

On 29 October 1799 the "Sub-Secretaries" were replaced by 'Secretaries' for their respective departments, with increased responsibilities and the former 'Secretary' was made 'Chief Secretary' with the same general control as before, but with less responsibility for details. The pay of all except the Secretary in the Military Department was also increased.

13. After the consolidation of the Company's power in India, the question of imparting requisite education to the young civilians who came out to India in the Company's employment to equip them for the task of governing the country was seriously taken up. Accordingly in 1800 Lord Wellesley wrote his famous minute urging upon the Court of Directors the necessity of establishing a college at Fort William. The Court accepted the scheme and the college was opened on 24 November 1800 when lectures were delivered in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani. The first examination of the college was held in 1801 and it was about this time that a new post of Persian Secretary to Government was created to replace that of the Persian Translator. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone was the first Persian Secretary appointed under the Resolution of the Political Department dated 23 July 1801. He was the Persian Translator to Government in 1794 and at this time Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department. The Persian Secretary carried on correspondence with foreign Oriental Potentates, Political Residents and Agents and the General Committee of Public Instruction. He also issued passports and accompanied the Governor General in his tours, with the *Mir Munshi* of his department.

14. The addition of the provinces ceded by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801 to Bengal necessitated some changes in the administration in 1803. A special department known as the Revenue Department of the Ceded Provinces was estabished at Calcutta to deal with matters relating to justice and revenue; while correspondence

on Secret, Military, Political or Commercial subjects relating to the new territory still passed through the ordinary departments of the Supreme Government. On the organization of the provinces conquered by Lord Lake in his campaign against the Marathas, it was decided, as a temporary measure, to carry on all correspondence regarding this subject in the Department of Ceded Provinces and the title of the latter branch was changed from 27 November 1804 into " the Department of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces ". This new department was abolished on 25 July 1805 and all business connected with these provinces was taken up in the ordinary departments of the Government. To afford relief, however, to the Board of Revenue, its jurisdiction was greatly curtailed in the years succeeding. In July 1807 a Board of Commissioners, consisting of 2 members, was appointed to superintend the Revenue settlements in the ' Ceded and Conquered Provinces '. In 1809 it was made permanent with Benares added to it, named as the Board of Commissioners, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and the duties of the Board of Revenue in these provinces were made over to them. The duties of the Board of Revenue were further curtailed in 1817 by the appointment of a third Board known as the Board of Commissioners, Bihar and Benares.

15. In January 1810 a separate series of Financial Consultations was started by the Public Department, and two years later a Colonial Department was established. The conquest of Mauritius, Java, and the Moluccas having thrown much extra work on the various departments, especially the Public, Lord Minto decided to appoint an additional Secretary to Government in charge of the Colonial Department, with the Finance Department added to it, but the proposal did not meet with the approval of the Court of Directors, who in March 1815 ordered the abolition of the post, on the score of expense. The Colonial Department was accordingly abolished on 25 November 1815, and its duties were divided among the other departments with a rearrangement of the secretaryships. The Judicial Secretary was relieved of Revenue work and Revenue, Financial and ' Separate ' (Salt and Opium), hitherto administered by the Public Department (para. 10), grouped together, were placed under another Secretary who was designated the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department. The charges of the other Secretaries remained unchanged. The practical result of this measure, so far as the Consultations were concerned, was not great. The Revenue Consultations were henceforth styled " Territorial Revenue " and the Financial " Territorial, Financial " while " Public: Separate " became " Territorial Separate (Salt and Opium) ".

16. In 1809 under orders of the Supreme Government the offices of Commissary General and Quarter-Master General were held by the same person but were again separated in 1812. In 1810 the Commissariat Department was also reorganised and a system of victualling the European troops and supplying provisions to the Army cattle by Agency was adopted.

17. An Ecclesiastical Department was created on 1 November 1815 consequent on the appointment of a Bishop of Calcutta by Letters Patent of 2 May 1814. It formed a branch of the Public department. All correspondence on Ecclesiastical matters previous to this date was dealt with in the Public and the Military proceedings. This is due to the fact that in those days all the clergy were held mainly to be Military chaplains, those attached to the churches in Calcutta being under the control of the Governor General and those in other quarters receiving their orders immediately from the Commander-in-Chief. By the creation of the Bishopric the Military Department was relieved from all correspondence relative to the clerical establishment of the Bengal Presidency.

18. In May 1816 a Clothing Board was constituted to conduct all business connected with the clothing and half-mounting of the Army. In 1817 the constitution of the Board was revised and it was ordered that all General Officers of the Hon'ble Company's service in the rank of Colonels resorting to the Presidency should be considered as Members of the Board. The proceedings of the Board run from May 1816 to June 1850.

19. In 1818 the superintendence of the Surveyor-General's Department was transferred from the Military Secretary to the Secretary in the Public Department. The charge of the Foreign Department was also transferred to the latter. On 5 June of that year the name of the Public Department was changed to General Department and the official in charge was designated "Secretary to Government in the General, Foreign and Commercial Departments".

20. In 1819 the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium was created. On its creation, 'salt' and 'opium' were transferred to it by the Board of Trade, and 'customs' by the Board of Revenue. The transfer of 'customs' to the new Board should have resulted in a corresponding transfer of the subject to 'Territorial: Separate' series but this did not actually take place till 1 June 1821. In 1822 further changes were made; the functions and jurisdictions of the several Boards were revised, the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, became the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; the Board of Commissioners, Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces; and the Board of Commissioners, Bihar and Benares, the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces. In July 1826 the general control of customs was taken from the Revenue Boards in the Central and Western Provinces and transferred to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at Calcutta.

21. In 1828, in view of the increased work of the Territorial Secretary, business relating to 'salt', 'opium' and 'customs', comprising the 'Territorial: Separate' series, and also the collection of stamp duties, was transferred from the Territorial to the General Department of the Supreme Government and the consultations on 'stamps', were recorded with 'salt', 'opium' and 'customs'. Under orders of the President in Council in the Ter-

ritorial Department dated 26 February 1829, the general superintendence of the revenues derived from 'abkari' was transferred from the control of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to that of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. This transfer resulted in the inclusion of the proceedings on 'abkari' in the Separate series of the General Department. On 1 March of the same year the Boards of Revenue, Western and Central Provinces, were abolished and the territory under the direct administration of the Governor General was split up into 20 divisions and each placed under a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit and they were subordinate to the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, now called the Sadr Board of Revenue. The general superintendence of revenues derived from 'customs,' 'abkari' and 'stamps' was, however, placed in direct charge of the Commissioners and they were subjected to the authority of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium in these branches. In 1831 a deputation of one or two members of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta was stationed at Allahabad for the efficient administration of revenue matters in the Western Provinces. This arrangement finally developed into the establishment in 1833 of a permanent Board at Allahabad called the Sadr Board of Revenue, Allahabad. On its creation the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium ceased to exercise its power of control in respect of 'customs', etc. within the divisions placed under the revenue administration of the Sadr Board of Revenue, Allahabad.

22. On 1 May 1828 a separate set of proceedings in the Territorial Department designated 'Miscellaneous Revenue' was started to deal with matters of irrigation, roads, bridges, various small imposts, pensions, wards, etc.

23. At the close of 1830, on the retirement of Mr. Holt Mackenzie, the Territorial Department was abolished, its component parts becoming 'Revenue', 'Financial' and 'Separate' Departments simply. Revenue was again placed under the charge of the Judicial Secretary, and Financial and Separate were transferred to the charge of the General Secretary. During the same year the office of the Persian Secretary was abolished and in pursuance of a resolution passed in the Political Department on 27 August 1830 the Persian Department was merged in the Foreign Department as one of its sections. Two years later the Vernacular was substituted for Persian as the official language of the Law Courts and in 1854 the Fort William College was closed.

24. From March 1832 consultations relating to Mint matters were kept separate from the General Financial Proceedings.

25. The Charter Act of 1833 introduced important changes into the Indian administration. The overgrown Presidency of Bengal was divided into two distinct Presidencies, *viz.*, the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and the Presidency of Agra. The Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India, being also the Governor of Bengal, and activities of the Company as a commercial body also ceased. The change was made

on 16 June 1834, but so far as Bengal was concerned the change came into operation on 14 November 1834, when Lord William Bentinck assumed his separate powers. The Commercial Department ceased to exist and the Military Department was transferred to the Government of India, so was the Secret Department. The duty of legislation being reserved to the Supreme Government, the Bengal Law Consultations likewise ceased to exist. Separate proceedings for the remaining departments, were started immediately and they were grouped under two Secretaries. Mr H. T. Prinsep was placed in charge of the General, Foreign and Financial Departments and Mr William Macnaghten, the Secret, Political, Revenue and Judicial Departments.

26. By a resolution of the Board dated 20 January 1835 the Law Department including all correspondence with, and matters relating to, the Law Commission, was made a branch of the Judicial Secretary's office which dealt with the " drafts of Laws and promulgation of legal enactments when resolved upon ", to be henceforth designated the Legislative Department. The Judicial Secretary and his deputy continued as the *ex-officio* Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The separate proceedings of the Legislative Department begin from 6 July 1835.

27. Under orders from the Court of Directors dated 13 February 1838 a separate India Marine Board was started from May of that year. This Board was abolished on 12 August 1843, and Marine subjects continued to be dealt with in the Home Department.

28. On 29 April 1843 the Governor General in Council decided to separate completely the Secretariat of the Government of India from that of Bengal. The former Government had already (January 1843) appointed a distinct Secretary for its Financial Department, and on 1 May 1843 the other departments were also separated. The Political, Foreign and Secret branches were placed under another Secretary and the department was called the Foreign Department of the Government of India and the remaining branches, *viz.*, Revenue, Separate Revenue, General, Marine, Judicial, Legislative and Ecclesiastical under a third Secretary, the department being called the Home Department of the Government of India. No change was made in the arrangements regarding the Military Department. By the assumption during the same year of the direct administration of " The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories " by the Governor General, separate series of ' Judicial ', ' Revenue ' and ' Separate Revenue ' proceedings, for business relating to those parts (including also Bundelkhand), were started. These ceased in 1852 and in 1853 " the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories " were transferred to the charge of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

29. By the passing of the India Act of 1853 on 1 May 1854, Bengal was placed in charge of a Lieutenant Governor and certain changes were made in the administration of Government business. A Legislative Member of the Council was created. The Legis-

lative branch of the Home Department was abolished and all legislative functions were vested in the Council of India, as constituted by section 22 of the above Act. On 1 May 1855 the Military Board was dissolved and on 18 January 1858 the Medical Boards at the 3 Presidencies were also abolished and their functions were placed in charge of an officer at each Presidency, who was designated the Director-General of Medical Department.

30. Hitherto the Government of India had been chiefly guided by the advice of the Military Board in considering various projects of public works that came before them. On the abolition of the Board, they felt that the organisation of the department of Public Works under the local Governments would be incomplete unless the Supreme Government were provided with some permanent and highly qualified agency by which they might be enabled to exercise the universal control confided to them over public works in India, "with the weight of scientific knowledge, with authority and system". With the sanction of the Court of Directors a distinct department of the Government of India was, therefore, constituted in 1855 "for the due supervision and control of business relating to public works" and was placed in charge of the Home Member. Questions relating to railways were also dealt with in the Public Works Department.

31. After the creation of the three Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857, a separate series of proceedings on 'Education' which was hitherto dealt with in the Public or General branch of the Home Department, was started. It would interest readers to know in this connection that the Supreme Government interested themselves in matters relating to education as early as 1781, when the Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings. At that time business connected with education was dealt with in the Public Department, and from 1783 to 1815 in the Revenue Department of the Supreme Government. From 1815 to 1823 the subject was dealt with in the Territorial Department and from 1823 to 1829 in the Political Department to which the Persian Secretary was subordinate. On the abolition of the appointment of Persian Secretary all educational matters were dealt with in the General Department from 1830 till the creation of the Home Department in 1843.

32. By the passing of the Government of India Act, 1858 (Act 21 and 22 Vic. cap. cvi, dated 2 August) the control of the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown. The office of the Secretary of State for India was created to whom were transferred the powers formerly exercised by the Court of Directors or by the Board of Control. The Secretary of State was assisted by a Council of 15 members called 'Council of India' and the Council of the Governor General was styled "The Council of the Governor General of India". It is not within the scope of this chapter to trace the further developments in the Secretariats of the Government of India subsequent to 1858.

33. The records of the Government of Bengal, which was next the Supreme Government, and finally developed into the Government of India of to-day, and of the several Boards and Offices subordinate to them, are partly in the custody of the Imperial Record Department and partly in the Bengal record room. A list of those in the Imperial Record Department will be found in chapter V and those in the Bengal office will be found in their printed *Catalogue of the English Records 1758-1858*.

CHAPTER III.

System of record-keeping

The term records as used here denotes the records of the business transacted by the East India Company. The Government of India of to-day, as explained in the preceding chapter, was, prior to the passing of the Charter Act of 1833, the Government of Fort William in Bengal, which in its turn, evolved from a few settlements originally known as the English Factories in Bengal.

2. From the similarity in the description of the records of the Bengal and Madras Factories in Sir William Foster's *Guide to the India Office Records*, it appears that the mode of government and the system of record-keeping in Bengal in the early days were similar to those at Madras. This seems quite likely as the Bengal Factories emanated from Madras and their agents or chiefs were first recruited from the Madras factors.

3. In early days the business of a factory related only to trade and cognate subjects. It was disposed of in a Council of which the Chief or Governor was the President and the senior factors were members. The number of members varied from time to time till it was fixed at four, including the Governor General, by the Regulating Act of 1773. The matters for disposal were discussed in council and orders were passed on them. These matters, in brief, together with the orders passed on them, were subsequently entered in a book by the Secretary to the Council. It was customary to include in it records of important or uncommon events at a factory also, but these matters were eliminated later. This book in its earlier stage was called the *Diary and Consultation Book* and later, the *Consultation Book*. In addition to this book, two other books were maintained; in one was copied the letters received and in the other the letters issued by the factory. These three books contained the complete records of a factory. In addition to the above there were the *Letters to and from the Court of Directors* in England, bound in separate volumes. The letters to Court contained summaries of transactions in India and the letters from Court contained generally the criticisms of the Directors on the doings of the factories and also instructions for future guidance.

4. With the growth of business it became necessary to make slight changes in the system of record-keeping. The registers of letters received and issued were abolished. The documents considered in council, together with the orders passed on them were entered in full in the *Consultation Book*. The procedure may be briefly stated thus. The documents to be considered at a meeting of the Council were placed before it by the Secretary. At the end of the meeting he prepared the minutes of the proceedings. In these minutes the list of papers and the orders, resolutions, etc., recorded on them sometimes in full, were entered in the order in which the papers had been considered in Council, and numbered

serially. A separate series of numbers was used for each day's meeting. These minutes are known as *Body Sheets.* Subsequently the full account of the proceedings of the meeting was entered in a book. The order of entry was the same as in the *Body Sheets,* except that the documents were copied out in full. This book containing the proceedings of a day's meeting was placed before the Council at its next meeting for approval and signature of the members. These books or volumes which were originally termed *Consultation Books* came to be known as *Proceedings Volumes,* and the original documents, from which copies were made, were called the *Original Consultations.* The original consultations were then made up into bundles of convenient sizes, placed between wooden boards and kept separately—a label being fixed on each bundle showing the period covered by it. It may be mentioned here that in some instances enclosures to documents were not copied into the proceedings volumes through oversight but were retained with the original consultations. The word *Consultation* dropped out of use in 1860 and was replaced by "*Proceedings.*"

5. With the growing power of the East India Company, the volume of work increased and subjects other than trade and commerce had to be dealt with by it. Such being the case, it became necessary, for facility of work, to divide the business of the Company into sub-heads, such as, Public, Revenue, Secret, Political, Military, Commercial, Judicial, and so on. With the creation of each such department, separate proceedings on it were started. The introduction of new series of records as time went on did not, however, affect in any way the general principle or system of record-keeping. The same division of subject was made in the *Letters to and from Court,* so in course of time we get Revenue, Secret, Political, etc., letters to and from Court. To render the contents of the records accessible, *indexes* were prepared. Unlike modern indexes, they contain abstracts of documents and are arranged alphabetically under some broad heads. These *Indexes* were bound separately. The only other term of any importance which requires elucidation is the *Order Book.* This is a book or volume containing copies of letters ordinarily of a routine nature which were not formally brought before the Council, and which issued over the signature of the Secretary.

6. In conclusion it may be stated that the principal Company records of Government are the *Proceedings Volumes,* the *Original Consultations* and the *Letters to and from Court.* The others are of a subsidiary nature.

CHAPTER IV

Hints on the mode of conducting searches among the records

The Imperial Record Department affords every facility to those who wish to use the records for research and desire to consult them personally. Application for permission to examine the records of the Government of India should be addressed to the Keeper of the Records (3 Government Place, West, Calcutta), stating the office, profession, titles or other qualifications of the applicant and the object with which he wishes to examine them. Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself but permission must again be obtained to take copies or extracts or to make use of the information gained from the records. When works are published based on such records one copy of every such publication is to be deposited in the Record Department.

2. It is often not an easy matter to trace documents with the help of manuscript indexes, especially when the date of the event about which information is sought cannot be specified. In such cases it is safest to begin with the latest indexes to the records of the department which deals with the subject and to work backwards. As these indexes are seldom exhaustive it may sometimes be necessary to examine also the Proceedings Volumes, the General Letters to and from the Court of Directors, the Miscellaneous records, the Press-Lists, the Diaries of receipts and issues and printed reports or books, if any, bearing on the subject.

3. In cases in which a personal examination of the records is not wanted the Keeper of the Records will, if possible, arrange for the search by the staff of the Imperial Record Department on the applicant depositing Rs. 10 and undertaking to pay for each day or part of a day that the search lasts, a day's pay of the staff employed on the work.

CHAPTER V

List of records in the Imperial Record Department with brief notes

HOME DEPARTMENT

Public Branch, 1704-1859

The Council for the management of the United East India Company's affairs in Bengal appear to have started their first series of consultations in 1704. No department had then come into existence and the consultations did not, of course, bear any heading. Owing to the political emergency, a Secret (afterwards known as Select) Committee was formed in 1756 from amongst the members of the Government to conduct diplomatic and military transactions. It was dissolved in 1762 and on revival continued from 1765 to 1774. The proceedings of this body form a part of the records of the Foreign Department. Meanwhile, in 1763, the development of the Company's concerns necessitated the distribution of their official work between two departments, which were styled Public and Secret. The former was charged with all business relating to shipping, revenues, fortifications, accounts, appointment of servants, etc. and continued the original series of consultations under the new departmental name. As time went on several other departments or branches were created either to afford relief to the Public Department or to put the work on a systematic basis. The name of the Public Department was changed to General Department in June 1818 and remained so until May 1843, when it became the General Branch of the Home Department. After being styled for a short time as Home Branch, the denomination "Public" was restored in April 1847. Excluding the Public Branch, nearly all the branches in the secretariat of the Government of India during the Company period indicate more or less by their appellations what heads of business came within their jurisdiction. For all other matters the Public Branch was generally responsible. The following consititute the existing records of this series; some others which were at different times transferred to younger departments are shown under those departments. All papers relating to the administration of the Indian Copyright Act (II of 1847) from 1858 onwards are now in the direct custody of the Department of Industries and Labour. The records go back to 1748 only, as very nearly the whole of the Company's archives were destroyed at the time of the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah in 1756. A duplicate set of the "Public" records from the earliest time is available at the India Office, the details whereof are to be found in four of

the lists issued by that agency, *viz.*, list of General records, 1599-1879, list of Bengal consultations, 1704-1858 (for particulars up to 1834 only, *i.e.*, the time of introduction of the Government of India Act of 1833), and list of the Government of India proceedings, 1834-58 and 1859-98 (2 volumes). The Imperial Record Department has published a press-list of the Public records down to the year 1800 in 20 volumes, with a cumulative index in one volume.

For research on any particular subject the student has already been advised to consult the indexes which will show all the papers wanted. He might also, if necessary, refer to the Press-Lists and the consolidated Index to these lists which will enable him without much effort to know the papers which contain the information. For instance, if a student wishes to write an economic history of India for the period between 1748 to 1800 all that is required is to consult the Index under the heads " Investments ", " Coinage and Currency " and " Mint ". It is obviously impossible, in view of the very large quantity of records in this office, to give in the Handbook even a brief indication of the contents of each paper. But to enable the student to have a general idea of the nature of contents of the records in the various departments a list of some of the important papers has been given below.

1. Proceedings, 1748-1859 . . . . 644 volumes.

The following are some of the important events noticed in these volumes. In cases where the original papers are available, the particulars are given under item 8 below. (*i*) Plunder of the English factory at Balasore by the Marathas (progs. 19 Oct. 1753); (*ii*) permission accorded to the Company by Siraj-ud-Daulah to erect a mint in Calcutta (28 Apr. 1757); (*iii*) accession of Jafar Ali Khan as Nawab of Bengal and his treaty with the English (11 and 18 Jul. and 1 Aug. 1757); (*iv*) agreement between the Dutch and the Nawab of Bengal (24 Dec. 1759); (*v*) negotiations with Nawab Qasim Ali Khan of Bengal; also translations of several *farmans* granted to the Company by the Mughal Emperors (I. O. Cons. 15 Mar. and 5 Apr. 1762, also progs. 14 Jun. 1762 and 22 Feb. 1763); (*vi*) treaty and agreement with Jafar Ali Khan on his reinstallation as Nawab of Bengal (11 Jul. 1763); (*vii*) introduction of electric telegraph (4 Apr. 1850); (*viii*) Governor General's minute on female education (11 Apr. 1850); (*ix*) establishment of an engineering college in Bengal (19 Apr. 1850); (*x*) minutes by Lord Dalhousie and members of the Supreme Council on the re-organisation of the public works in Bombay and Madras and creation of a Public Works Department in the Imperial Secretariat; also the first Railway Regulations adopted in India (11 Aug. 1854); (*xi*) Grants-in-aid for Educational Institutions in Bengal (30 May 1856), (*xii*) construction of the Presidency College in Calcutta (25 Jul. 1856); (*xiii*) physical training in the above college (29 Aug. 1856); (*xiv*) proposal for building a Geological Museum in Calcutta (11 Jul. 1856); (*xv*) report of the Indian University Committee and other papers regarding the incorporation of the Universities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta (12 Dec. 1856).

The volumes for 1859 contain besides Public, the proceedings of the other branches, *viz.*, Ecclesiastical, Education, Electric Telegraph, Judicial, Marine, Post Office, Revenue and Separate Revenue.

2. Proceedings (monthly), 1857-9 . .	8 bundles.
3. Abstract of ditto, 1799-1832 . .	18 volumes.
4. Index to ditto, Sep. 1748-1859 . .	99 volumes.
5. Contents of ditto, 1859 . . .	1 volume.
6. Diaries, 1843-57 . . .	13 volumes.

These appear to include all branches of the Home Department for the time being.

7. Registers of letters issued, 1845-57 .	24 volumes.
8. Original Consultations and Collections, 1761-1859	842 bundles.

(*i*) Holograph letter from H. Verelst to H. Vansittart, dated Islamabad the 19th September 1762, regarding the early history and the contemporary political situation of Manipur (4 Oct. 1762, no 5); (*ii*) restoration of Chandernagore to the French (21 Jun. 1765, no 1); (*iii*) slave trade in Madagascar and employment of slaves in the East India Company's settlement at Fort Marlborough (22 Aug. 1765, no 1); (*iv*) *farmans* from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam granting the *Diwani* of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company and copy of an agreement between the Company and the Nawab of Murshidabad, the previous Diwan, in consequence of the above grant (9 Sep. 1765, nos 2-6); (*v*) regulations and papers for the establishment of a Gold Currency (2 Jan. 1766, no 1*b*, 9 Jun. 1766, no 1 and 28 Jul. 1766, no 12); (*vi*) Lord Clive's proposals for appropriating the legacy of five lakhs of rupees conferred upon him by Nawab Mir Jafar and the present of three lakhs of rupees made to His Lordship by Nawab Najm-ud-Daulah, to the benefit of the Company's invalid servants and widows of those who might have lost their lives in the Company's service (14 Apr. 1766, no 2, 11 Dec. 1766, no 2 and 20 Jan. 1767, no 6); (*vii*) Mr J. Reed's minute on the division of the establishment of Pargana Sepoys (7 Oct. 1771); (*viii*) accounts of payments to Emperor Shah Alam, Nawab Mubarak-ud-Daulah, Muhammad Riza Khan, Jagat Seth and others (13 Jan. 1772, nos 3*a* and 3*b*; (*ix*) establishment of the Mofussil and *Sadar Diwani Adalats* (21 May 1773, no 3); (*x*) original notes and minutes on the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India by the Hon. A. Ross and the Hon. Lieut.-Col. W. Morison, C.B., members of the Supreme Council, and H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government of India in the General Department: there are notes and remarks in pencil on Mr Prinsep's minute by the Hon. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay (7 Mar. 1835, no 19 and Keep-Withs); (*xi*) autograph minute by the Governor General, Lord Auckland, on the

promotion of Education among the natives of India (24 Nov. 1839, no 10).

9. Body Sheets, 1763-1856 . . . 96 bundles.

10. Governor General's Proceedings, Jul.-Nov. 1855 and Feb. 1858—Jan. 1859 . . . . . . 6 volumes.

The volumes for Feb. 1858—Jan. 1859 contain the proceedings of the following branches, *viz.*, Ecclesiastical, Education, Electric Telegraph, Judicial, Marine, Post Office, Public, Revenue, Separate Revenue.

11. Governor General's Original Consultations, 1837-55 . . . . 19 bundles.

12. Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous, 1858-9 . 1 bundle.

These include the heads Electric Telegraph, Post Office, Revenue and Separate Revenue.

13. Foreign Department Secret Consultations, 1858-9 . . . . . 1 bundle.

These are on the affairs of the Punjab and Oudh and concern the Public Branch and Police.

14. Letters from Court, 1755-1859 . 133 volumes.

The volume containing copies of Letters from Court obtained from the India Office, 1764-7, contains the Commission of Appointment of Lord Clive as President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, dated 31 May 1764. The volume of Miscellaneous Letters from Court for 1774-83 contains the Commissions of Appointments of Warren Hastings and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, dated 25 Mar. 1774. The volume for 1794 contains Separate General Letters on the Finances of India.

Some of the volumes contain miscellaneous letters and papers, some others Public as well as Ecclesiastical, Military and Secret General Letters. The particulars are given in the detailed printed list.

See also note (*iii*) under item 4 of the Education Branch.

15. Letters from Court, 1818-59 . . 6 bundles.

16. Abstract of ditto, 1778-1818 . . 3 volumes.

17. Register of ditto, 1844-59 . . . 2 volumes.

18. Letters to Court, 1748-1859 . . 150 volumes.

The correspondence about the capture of Calcutta and Cossimbazar by Siraj-ud-Daulah and subsequent events (15 Jul. and 17 and 30 Nov. 1756, 17-23 and 31 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1757) are contained in the volume of Copies of Letters to Court obtained from the India Office, 1755-7; in this connection *see also* the progs for 21 Apr. 1757 (item 1). The volume for 1826-30 deals with the subject of the Native Education in India.

A volume for 1857-9 contains also Electric Telegraph and Marine General Letters. Some of the earlier volumes contain Ecclesiastical and Law Letters. *See* detailed list.

19. Letters to Court, 1845-59 . . .	2 bundles.
20. Drafts of ditto, 1859	1 volume.
21. Abstract of ditto, 1807-18 . . .	1 volume.
22. Register of ditto, 1858-9	1 volume.
23. Letters from Secretary, India House, 1855-8	3 volumes.
24. Ditto, 1843-4	1 bundle.
25. Letters to Secretary, India House, 1800-57	9 volumes.
26. Letters to Under Secretary of State, 1858-9	1 volume.
27. Ditto ditto	1 bundle.

Nos 23-7 contain the Public as well as various other heads.

Ecclesiastical Branch, 1815-59.

In the oldest days all the clergy were held mainly to be military chaplains, such of them as were attached to the churches in Calcutta being under the control of the Governor General and the rest in other quarters receiving their orders immediately from the Commander-in-Chief. Accordingly the work pertaining to the clerical establishment was conducted both in the Public and Military Departments. Certain administrative changes following the appointment of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in 1814 led to the creation of the Ecclesiastical Branch in November of the following year. It was a part of the Public Department and dealt with the whole of the Ecclesiastical business except correspondence with the Home authorities on matters affecting chaplains not on the Company's regular establishment (the Roman Catholic priests did not belong to Government establishment although they were paid for their services to the troops), which continued to be carried on in the Military Department. At the present time, the Ecclesiastical Branch is a part of the Commerce Department. The following records are included in this series. The correspondence was very light during the first three years. A few important subjects are noted under the entries which comprise the connected records.

1. Proceedings, Nov. 1815-1859 . .	45 volumes.
2. Index to ditto, 1815-59	23 volumes.
3. Contents of ditto, 1859	1 volume.
4. Body Sheets, 1842-56	10 volumes.
5. Original Consultations and Collections, 1815-59	65 bundles.

(*i*) 1815—Royal Letters Patent defining the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta (1 Nov., no. 1), Governor General's minute delegating to the Lord Bishop the power of appointing chaplains to the several stations (1 Nov., no 4); (*ii*)1825—question of the Lord Bishop's residence (29 Dec., nos 5-6); (*iii*) 1835—division of Calcutta into parishes (8 Jul., nos 1-3); (*iv*) 1855—16 Jun. 1855 observed as a day of humiliation and prayer in connection with the Russian War (16 Jun., no 1), public thanksgiving in connection with the capture of Sebastopol (23 Nov., no 8), rules about the Roman Catholic burial grounds (5 Oct., no 8).

6.	Governor General's Original Consultations, 1848-51, 1858 . . .	3 bundles.
7.	Letters from Court, 1855-59 . .	5 volumes.
8.	Ditto ditto, 1824-59 . .	2 bundles.

Position of the Roman Catholics in India (no 5, dated 17 Sep. 1845).

9.	Register of Letters from Court, 1858-59	2 volumes.
10.	Letters to Court, 1820-59 . . .	21 volumes.
11.	Ditto ditto, 1822-59 . . .	2 bundles.
12.	Register of ditto, 1858-59 . . .	1 volume.

Judicial Branch, 1834-59

The "Judicial" records of the Government of India date from the time of their constitution in 1834. At first its proceedings were classed under the heads "Civil" and "Criminal", but this distinction was removed from July 1835. Before December 1834 the papers relating to the Lower and Western Provinces were also recorded separately. They are however all kept together according to their dates. The Judicial records of the Governor General in Council prior to the commencement of this series are in the possession of the Government of Bengal. A description of them will be found on pages 13-16 of the *Catalogue of the English Records 1758-1858 preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal*, 1922. In 1843 the Judicial Department became a branch of the Home Department. It comprises the following records:

1.	Proceedings, Dec. 1834-59 . . .	87 volumes.

(*i*) Assam, Arrakan and Tenasserim brought within the jurisdiction of the *Sadr Diwani* and *Nizamat Adalats* by Act II of 1835 (15 Jan. 1835, no 4); (*ii*) appointment of the Indian Law Commission (19 Feb. 1835, nos 6-16); (*iii*) institution of a free press in India (18 May 1835, no 7, also Body Sheet); (*iv*) extension of the tenancy right in the dominion of the East India Company to persons of all nations (25 May 1835, no 1 and 29 Jun. 1835, no 1); (*v*) appointment of the Hon'ble T. B. (afterwards

Lord) Macaulay as additional member and President of the Law Commission (15 Jun. 1835, nos 1-6); (*vi*) powers of Government to issue new coins (29 Jun. 1835, no 3); (*vii*) creation of the Legislative Department (15 Jun. 1835, no 6A); (*viii*) Report of Commissioners upon the Calcutta Police (4 Apr. 1850, nos 1-13, 16, 18 and 19); (*ix*) establishment of the New Small Causes Court at Calcutta (3 May 1850, nos 7-10); (*x*) establishment of a Small Causes Court at Madras (13 Dec. 1850, nos 3-6); (*xi*) construction of chambers in the Sadr Court for the use of the Barristers and Pleaders (24 Mar. 1854, nos 1-4); (*xii*) admission of Native lawyers in the Bombay High Court (7 Apr. 1854, nos 9-12); (*xiii*) establishment of Civil Courts in Sind (26 May 1854, nos 13-20); (*xiv*) establishment of a penal settlement in the Andamans (15 Jan. 1858, nos 15-27; Cons. of 19 Feb. and 5 Mar. 1858); (*xv*) transportation of mutineers and others connected with the Indian Mutiny to Port Blair (9 Apr. 1858, no 4; 7 May 1858, no 45; 2 Jul. 1858, nos 12-14; 30 Jul. 1858, no 19); (*xvi*) proposal to get the families of mutineers and rebel convicts to settle with their relatives at Port Blair (18 Jun. 1858, nos 1 and 2; 27 Aug. 1858, no 4; 24 Sep. 1858, nos 7-9; 17 Dec. 1858, no 5); (*xvii*) grant of certain property in India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the support of the Baronetcy conferred upon him (21 May 1858, no 1; 27 Aug. 1858, no 1; *see also* Court's Despatch of 31 Mar. 1858); (*xviii*) procedure for recording judicial decisions (3 Sep. 1858, nos 12-20); (*xix*) trial of petty criminal cases by vivâ voce system in non-regulation provinces of India (6 Aug. 1858, nos 15 and 16; 10 Dec. 1858, nos 1-5); (*xx*) Local Government's confirmation required before the execution of a death sentence (17 Dec. 1858, nos 1 and 2).

2. Abstract of Proceedings, 1839 . . 1 volume.
3. Index to ditto, Dec. 1834-59 . . 29 volumes.

Volume 1 (Dec. 1834—Jun. 1835) contains the "Revenue" index as well; and volume 3 (Jul.—Dec. 1835), those for the Legislative and Revenue Branches.

4. Contents of Proceedings, 1859 . . 1 volume.
5. Diaries, 1836-47 . . . . . 6 volumes.
6. Body Sheets (also "Revenue" Body Sheets up to 1837), 1835-56 . . 22 volumes.
7. Original Consultations and Collections, Oct. 1834-59 . . . 111 bundles.
8. Governor General's Original Consultations, 1831-59 . . . 20 bundles.
9. Letters from Court, 1835-59 . . 19 volumes.

(*i*) Transportation of European civil convicts from India to any British Colony prohibited by the Court of Directors (Despatch dated 23 Aug. 1854; also progs dated 20 Oct. 1854); (*ii*)

prohibition of the sale of property by British Officers to Natives (Despatch dated 4 Mar. 1858; also progs dated 8 Oct. 1858, no 12).

10.	Letters from Court,	1836-56 . .	3 bundles.
11.	Index to ditto,	1835-49 . .	1 volume.
12.	Register of ditto,	1835-59 . .	2 volumes.
13.	Letters to Court,	1835-59 . .	40 volumes.
14.	Ditto,	1845-59 . .	2 bundles.
15.	Register of ditto,	1858-59 . .	1 volume.
16.	Letters to the Secretary, India House (Judicial, Marine, Ecclesiastical, Electric Telegraph),	1837-58 . .	4 volumes.
17.	Ditto,	1859 . . .	1 bundle.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Revenue Branch, 1834-59[1]

The earliest information on revenue matters is to be found in the records of the Public and Secret Departments and in those of the Select Committee. The proceedings treating of this subject which were recorded separately from 1771 down to 1834, are all in the possession of the Government of Bengal; for they are primarily concerned with details of the revenue administration of that presidency in those days. These papers are reported on pages 2-9 and 12-13 of the *Catalogue of the Bengal Historical Record Room* issued in 1922. A Revenue Branch in the Government of India Secretariat came into existence at the same time as the Judicial Branch and it was likewise incorporated with the Home Department in 1843. The records shown under this paragraph were inherited by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture which was created at a subsequent date to deal with certain heads of business transferred from the Home, Public Works and other departments and which has been merged into the newly organised Department of Education, Health and Lands. Items 1-12 of the list appertain to "Revenue" proper; the other headings have been included so far as they relate to the Company period. The latter papers were transferred to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in the ordinary course along with the connected business. A few important subjects have been noticed under two of the main items.

1. Proceedings, Jun. 1834-59 . . . 82 volumes.

These include one volume of Revenue and Miscellaneous Revenue proceedings, Jun.-Oct. 1834, with index, and another volume of Miscellaneous Revenue proceedings, 10 Dec. 1834-Mar. 1835. The matter contained in the first volume was recorded at Ootacamund, as the Governor General and members of his Council had

[1] *See* the last note under item 4 in the following list.

been staying at that place when the Government of India Act of 1833 came into operation.

See also item 6 of the list of records under the Judicial Branch.

2. Index to Proceedings, 1857-67 . . 1 volume.

See also item 3 of the list of records under the Judicial Branch.

3. Diary of letters received, 1834-47 . 5 volumes.

4. Original Consultations, 1830-59 . . 62 bundles.

(*i*) 1835[1]—discovery of tea plants in Assam (28 Jan., nos 6-9, also 15 Aug., 1836, nos 7-8), cultivation of tea from seeds obtained from China (11 Feb., nos 3-5), reward to the Rev. Gutzlaff for an overland journey from China to Assam (6 Jul., nos 17-18), employment of Chinese officials and workers on tea plantations (21 Sep., nos 1-2, also 11 Apr., 1836, nos 9-11), introduction of green tea manufacturers and tea-chest makers from China (14 Nov., 1836, nos 6-8), prospects of the tea industry in Assam (13 Mar., nos 1-7), cultivation of tea in Madras (4 May, nos 8-9), ditto in Mysore (22 Jun., no 5), ditto in the Nilgiri Hills (20 Jul., nos 9-11), ditto in Subathu (31st Oct., 1836, nos 4-6), (*ii*) 1836—offer by the local Chiefs regarding the tea tracts in the Singpho Hills (25 Jul., nos 9-11).

The papers prior to 1834 originally belonged to the Territorial (Revenue) Department series of the Government of Bengal and are not continuous. They were transferred to the Government of India as they dealt with subjects which were more of an Imperial concern.

5. Letters from Court, 1835-59 . . 16 volumes.

(*i*) 1837—construction of canals in India for purposes of irrigation, communications, etc. and in some cases for supplying drinking water (no 1, dated 18 Jan.)[2]; (*ii*) 1839—cotton cultivation in various parts of India; importation of American planters to instruct the Indians (no 4, dated 15 Mar., also no 19, dated 30 Dec. 1842, no 9, dated 12 Aug. 1846 and no 6, dated 19 Jul. 1848), culture of silk in the Deccan (no 8, dated 5 Jun., also no 5, dated 21 Apr. 1841), introduction of new species of mulberry from the Philippine Islands for feeding silk worms (Circular letter dated 31 Jul. to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras); (*iii*) 1841—spinning and throwing of silk by machinery (no 14, dated 29 Sep.).

6. Letters from Court, 1837-58 . . 2 bundles.
7. Index to ditto, 1859 . . 1 volume.
8. List of ditto, 1836-58 . . 1 volume.
9. Letters to Court, 1834-59 . . 20 volumes.

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[1] Includes some connected references of 1836.

[2] The following letters from the Court of Directors also contain references to the Ganges Canal, *viz.*, no 12, dated 1 Sep. 1841, no 3, dated 2 Mar. 1842, no 12, dated 20 Nov. 1844, no 1, dated 15 Jan. 1845, no 9, dated 7 Jul. 1847, nos 16 and 17, dated 1 and 21 Dec. 1847 respectively and no 1, dated 26 Jan. 1848.

These include two volumes of miscellaneous letters, one regarding cotton plant, 1858, etc., and another regarding tea plantations and factories, 1859, etc.

10. Letters to Court, 1838-59 . . . . 1 bundle.

11. List of packets to Court, 1847-56 . 3 volumes.

An explanation of this item will be found in the entry bearing serial no 89 under the *Miscellaneous Records of the Foreign Department.*

12. Draft letters to the Secretary, India House, 1838-51 . . . . . 1 volume.

13. Home Department Consultations:

(i) Foreign, Public and Legislative (Emigration), 1830-57 . . . 1 bundle.

The "Emigration" papers from 1858 onwards are with the Crown records of the Commerce Department. The presence of the "Foreign" and "Legislative" papers in this group is due to the association of those departments with the Home (Public) Department during certain periods, *vide* the descriptive paragraphs about them.

(ii) Public (Fibres and Silk), 1836, 1855-6, 1858-9, etc. . . . . 1 bundle.

(iii) Public (Revenue), 1843, 1851-3, 1855 . . . . 1 bundle.

(iv) Public (Agriculture), 1851-2, 1855-7, etc. . . . . . . 1 bundle.

(v) Public (Meteorology), 1857-8, etc. . 1 bundle.

(vi) Public (Surveys), 1855-7, etc. . . 1 bundle.

14. Public Works Department, Forests A Proceedings, 1859 . . . . 1 bundle.

This is the beginning of the "Forest" series. The subject was treated successively under the headings "General", "Agriculture" and "Revenue" in the Public Works Department.

Education Branch, 1857-9[1]

Before 1857 matters relating to education were recorded with the proceedings of the following departments, *viz.*, (*i*) Public or General, up to 1784 and Sep. 1830-56; (*ii*) Revenue or Territorial (Revenue Branch), 1785-17 Jul. 1823; (*iii*) Political, 18 Jul. 1823-Aug. 1830, in this case the correspondence being conducted through the Persian Secretary. The "Revenue" records of the Governor General in Council previous to the promulgation of the Government of India Act in 1834 are with the Government of Bengal; the particulars will be found on pages 4-9 of the catalogue issued

[1] *See* note under item no 9 in the list of records below.

by the local Government in 1922. The original educational papers if the Political Department appear to have been transferred to the General Department when this head of business was entrusted to the latter, but they are no longer forthcoming. Most of the information on the subject is however available in the proceedings volumes of the Political and Persian Branches.[1] So far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned, the control of education was primarily in the hands of the Supreme Government till 1843. Form 1823 they had entertained an advisory and executive body styled the Committee of Public Instruction which, in 1842, was superseded by a more powerful organisation known as the Council of Education. In May 1843 the charge of the subject was divided between the Local Governments of Agra and Bengal respectively, the Council of Education being placed in direct communication with the latter, though in other respects it retained its previous footing. The original consultations of the Government of India relating to education, which had been distinctly recorded in the General Department from Jan. 1842 to Apr. 1843, were at the same time made over to the Government of Bengal, who have also been in possession of the records of the Committee of Public Instruction and the Council of Education. These are noticed on pages 20-1 and 88-94 of the Bengal Catalogue mentioned above. In 1855 the Council of Education was superseded by the appointment of a Department of Public Instruction in each province. An Education Branch was created in the Home Department in 1857. It is now a part of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The following records fall under this head:

1. Proceedings, 1859	1 volume.
2. Index to ditto, 1857-9 . . .	4 volumes.
3. Contents of ditto, 1859 . . .	1 volume.
4. Original Consultations and Collections, 1857-9	4 bundles.

Some of the notable events are as follows: (*i*) 1857—construction of the Presidency College at Calcutta (25 Sep., no 1); (*ii*) 1858—establishment of Model Schools for females by Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar (4 Dec., no 5); (*iii*) 1857-8—Public General Letters from the Court of Directors no 97, dated 22 Jul. 1857 and no 137, dated 30 Aug. 1858, the former directing that the education of the Santhals should be carried on on strictly secular lines through the agency of Government Officers instead of by the Church Missionary Society and the latter containing a proposal for publishing Babu Ram Chandra's work on "Maxima and Minima" in England under the supervision of Prof. de Morgan with a view to its distribution among the scientific academies of Europe, are respectively dealt with in the consultations of 25 Sep. 1857 and 5 Nov. 1858.

[1] Specially in Political progs nos 82-9, contained in the four volumes for 5 June 1829.

5. Governor General's Original Consultations and Collections, 1858 . 1 bundle.
6. Spare Copies (letters, etc.), 1854-9 . 1 bundle.
7. Letters from Court, 1859 . . . 1 bundle.
8. Register of ditto, 1858-9 . . . 2 volumes.
9. Letters to Court (also some printed duplicates), 1856-9 . . 8 volumes.

The Educational Letters to Court form a distinct series from 1856.

10. Letters to Court, 1859 . . . 1 bundle.
11. Register of ditto, 1858-9 . . . 1 volume.

Selected papers on educational matters from the earliest times have been published in the following volumes:

Bureau of Education, India.—*Selections from Educational Records, Part I, 1781-1839*. By Sir Henry Sharp. *Calcutta*, 1920.

Ditto, Part II, 1840-59. By J. A. Richey. *Calcutta*, 1922.

Medical Board, 1786-1858

A Hospital Board was constituted for the Bengal Presidency in May 1786, for the direct superintendence of the Company's military hospitals. In June 1796, it was superseded by the Medical Board, which had the control of the Medical Department both in the civil and military lines vested in them. The latter came to an end on the appointment of a Director General of the Medical Department, on 25 January 1858. This Officer became the Director General of the Indian Medical Service when it was reorganised in 1896. The records of the Hospital and Medical Boards up to 1857 are with the Home Department records; but they now appertain to the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The records for the few weeks of January 1858 were presumably placed at the disposal of the Director General of the Medical Department. The papers of that office up to the year 1883 are in the custody of the Imperial Record Office, but these have yet to be weeded and arranged. The Hospital and Medical Boards' records comprise the following:

1. Proceedings, May 1786—June 1854 . . 292 volumes.

Some of the important events are as follows:—(*i*) acquisition of land for the Insane Hospital (24 Jul. 1787); (*ii*) propaganda of vaccine inoculation at Hardwar by Mr Gillman (30 Mar. 1807); (*iii*) proposed liberation of two Caffree doctors of Bencoolen who were slaves of the Company (24 May 1817); (*iv*) arrangement for training veterinary students at Ballygunge, Calcutta (26 Mar. 1821, no 27); (*v*) recruitment of native doctors for Government service (9 May 1822, no 12; 30 May 1822, no 8); (*vi*) training of native doctors (30 May 1822, no 9; 12 Sep. 1822, no 12); (*vii*) employment of native doctors with the Divisions at work on the

Grand Trunk Road (16 Sep. 1847, no 19); (*viii*) mitigation of the distress of the pilgrims at Jagannath (Puri) at the time of the Car Festival (18 Aug. 1825, no 18); (*ix*) gratuitous supply of medicines to the asylum established at Cawnpore for the orphan daughters of certain refugees from Bundelkhand (22 June 1837, no 8); (*x*) particulars of the pestilence (glandular affections with fever) at Pali in Jodhpur (9 Oct. 1837, no 3); (*xi*) printing of an Indian Pharmacopœia under the editorship of Dr O Shanghanessy (23 Oct. 1837, no 7); (*xii*) translation of a pamphlet in Dutch on the subject of the cultivation of the quinine-yielding Cinchona tree in Java (20 Apr. 1857, no 12).

2. Index to Proceedings, 1787-1857 .	74 volumes.
3. Original letters received, 1853 . .	12 volumes.
4. Diary of letters received, Sep. 1845-June 1846	1 volume.
5. Original Consultations, Apr. 1845-57	66 bundles.
6. Miscellaneous, 1817-57	37 volumes.
(i) Service certificates of military and medical officers recorded during 1817-26 (with index) . . .	1 volume.
(ii) Gradation list of the Medical Dept (including subordinate servants and assistant veterinary surgeons) and of officers (up to the rank of Adjutant) attached to the various corps and regiments of the Bengal Army, 1824	1 volume.
(iii) Quarterly returns of medical subordinates and native doctors, 1824-57	11 volumes.
(iv) Monthly returns of medical officers, 1851-57	7 volumes.
(v) Ditto of medical subordinates, 1851-57	7 volumes.
(vi) Medical certificates granted to military officers and others, 1853-57 (some with index)	10 volumes.

Thagi and Dakaiti Department, 1829-59.

These records belonged to the General Branch of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department which was abolished in 1904. The Central Intelligence Office, Simla, transferred all the papers of that branch to this department in 1918. Originally they were within the administrative jurisdiction of the Foreign Department, which controlled the operations for suppressing the crimes of *thagi* and *dakaiti*. These terms are applied to the professional assassination and robbery which prevailed in India during the early days of the British rule. The records in question are now associated with the

Bureau of Central Information attached to the Home Department and are considered to be a part of the latter's archives. They have to be weeded, arranged and listed.

Miscellaneous Records of the Home Department 1680-1859.[1]

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
1.	AGRA AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Narrative of proceedings of Agra and North-Western Provinces in the Judicial and other departments, 1835-62	486—508
2.	ARCOT AND CONJEEVERAM. J. Wilson's journal of the siege of Arcot and capture of Conjeeveram, 1751 (This has been bound along with Hallyburton's journal. Please see remark against serial no 55.)	15 (ii)
3.	BATAVIA. List of Europeans reporting their arrival at and departure from Batavia, 1813—16	410
4.	BENGAL CIVIL LIST. May 1805; May 1822; May 1824; November 1825; November 1828; May 1835; November 1837; May 1846; November 1859	281—9
5.	BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM. Copies of miscellaneous correspondence of Lord William Bentinck as Governor of Madras, September 1803—January 1805 (with index)	218
6.	——————. Minutes of Lord William Bentinck as Governor of Madras, in the Military Department, April 1806—September 1807 (with list of contents) Also contains two minutes by the Madras Commander-in-Chief, dated 28 March and 22 May 1807.	292
7.	BLACK HOLE TRAGEDY. Papers regarding the capture of Calcutta and the Black Hole tragedy in 1756	66
8.	BOARD. List of papers laid before the Board in various departments, 1811-34 These are practically abstracts of the proceedings.	324—44
9.	——— OF REVENUE, MADRAS. Extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, 1830-51	463—70

[1] Serial nos 40, 42, 46, 77, 131 and 136 represent mundles of records, the rest are all volumes. The bundles and volumes have been listed and numbered separately.

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
10.	BOMBAY CUSTOMS COMMITTEE. Papers relative to the appointment of the Bombay Customs Committee and draft Customs Regulations, 1834	474
11.	BUDGET. Budget estimates of the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and Madras for the financial years, 1820-1 to 1825-6	433
12.	CALCUTTA. Extract from W. Tooke's account of the capture of Calcutta, 1756 . . . . [Same remarks as against serial no 106].	63 (ii)
13.	——— AND THE SHIP *FATTASALAM*. Papers regarding the capture of Calcutta and some miscellaneous correspondence of 1761-2 regarding the loss of the ship *Fattasalam* bound from Madras to Bengal with some French troops commanded by Col. Coote and Mr. Martin . . . . Portions are in French. Copies obtained from Madras and Pondicherry during 1899 to 1902.	67
14.	CANTON. Copies of commercial and other correspondence of the General Department, Bengal, with the Company's officers at Canton, 1828-43	440
15.	CARNATIC WAR. Narrative of the affairs and war in the Carnatic, 1751-8. Vols I—III .	60—2
16.	CEDED PROVINCES. Judicial regulations of the Ceded Provinces, 1802	277
17.	CENTRAL PROVINCES AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces General Department abstract proceedings, 1858	553
18.	CEYLON. Copies of miscellaneous letters to the Government of Ceylon, August 1838—April 1843	518
19.	COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL LETTERS. From Bengal to the Court of Directors, 1819-23 (copies); and also Commercial, General and Ecclesiastical Department letters from ditto to ditto (copies), 1824-8 . . . . (Nos 430-1 transferred and kept with Separate Revenue records.)	428—9

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
20.	——————— LIST OF PACKETS. From the Court of Directors to Bengal, September 1807—June 1808. Also contains a list of packet from Fort St. George dated 27 August 1807 .	294
21.	CONTINGENT BILLS. Public Department Separate proceedings on contingent bills, March 1788-1791	194—6
22.	——————— AND ESTABLISHMENT BILLS (MONTHLY). Public and Financial Departments, 1800-2 and 1829-32	196A & 196B
23.	COROMANDEL WAR. Extracts from Captain J. Dalton's journal of the War of Coromandel, July 1751 to November 1753; also supplementary correspondence on the subject with Lord Clive and Robert Orme, 1762-4 . (*Vide* remark against serial no 55.)	64
24.	———————————. Narrative of what passed in the negotiations carried on in London to settle the differences between the English and the French E. I. Companies on the Coast of Coromandel, 1753-4	65
25.	COURT OF DIRECTORS. Copies of letters from the Court of Directors to Fort Marlbro', 1810-22	318—20
26.	COVENANTS, ETC. Covenants, Commissions and other miscellaneous papers received from the Court of Directors, 1830-1 . . . . . (No 427 kept with the Separate Revenue records.)	426
27.	CUSTOMS AND POST OFFICE. Proceedings of the Committee for the revision of the Customs and Post Office departments in India, 1835-8 .	483—5
28.	CYPHER CODE BOOK, 1777 . . . . A list of words and letters of the alphabet, with their corresponding expressions in numerals and a set of prefatory rules.	88
29.	DEPUTY-GOVERNORS, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF. Extracts from Public Department consultations and General Letters from Court relating to the appointment, resignation, death, tour etc., of Governors-General, Deputy Governors, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief, etc., September 1786—September 1844 .	95

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30.	DESPATCHES, MARINE, ETC. List of Marine, Ecclesiastical and Separate Revenue despatches from the Court of Directors to India, 1844-58	521
31.	———————, PUBLIC. List of Public despatches from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, 1858	517
32.	——————— PUBLIC, ECCLESIASTICAL, MARINE AND SEPARATE. List of Public, Ecclesiastical, Marine and Separate Revenue Despatches to the Court of Directors, 1853-6	543—4
33.	EAST INDIES. List of persons embarked for the East Indies, 1818-21	423—5
	(No 421 is permanently transferred to the Government of Bengal; no 422 kept with the Separate Revenue records.)	
34.	EUROPE. List of Bengal passengers to Europe, September 1800—June 1802; September 1813—December 1814; 1817-22; 1818; December 1825—June 1829	250—4
	This contains the names of ships and the dates of their despatch.	
35.	FINANCE DEPARTMENT; RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. Diary of letters received in the Finance Department, 1845; Ditto, Railway Department, 1846-7	522—3
36.	FORT CORNWALLIS. Proceedings of the Governor-General at Fort Cornwallis, May—June 1830	202
	(No 203 has been kept with the Separate Revenue records.)	
37.	FORT MARLBRO'. Index to proceedings of the Board of Trade regarding Fort Marlbro,' 1810-25	315—17
38.	———————. Proceedings of the Commissioner (afterwards Resident) at Fort Marlbro', September 1800—March 1818	224—49
	Proceedings of March 1806 and of January—February 1814 are incomplete.	
39.	———————. Proceedings of the Governor in Council at Fort Marlbro' with index, 1787-1799	97—115

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40.	————————. Public Department Original Consultations regarding Fort Marlbro', 1791-4 . . . . These constitute a separate series of proceedings.	6—7
41.	————————. Public Department proceedings regarding Fort Marlbro', 16 January—13 February 1795. Also contains papers regarding Prince of Wales Island dated 6 February 1795.	213
42.	————————. Board of Trade Original Consultations regarding Fort Marlbro', 24 November 1820	8
43.	————————. Board of Trade proceedings regarding Fort Marlbro', 1809—April 1826	298—314
44.	FORT VICTORIA. Military correspondence (copies), 25 October 1797—18 February 1800 .	215
45.	FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE. Proceedings of the College of Fort William 29 April 1801—4 September 1805; 27 May 1805—27 January 1809; 25 March 1809—10 July 1811; 24 September 1811—12 January 1814; 13 June 1814—12 February 1816; 27 February 1816—22 April 1818; 4 May 1818—6 December 1819; 13 December 1819—6 May 1822, etc.; 8 September 1851—27 January 1854 . . . . Indexes attached to the first 8 volumes.	559—77
46.	GENERAL AND SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS. General and Separate Departments Original Consultations held at Bangalore and Ootacamund, June—October 1834. This is a collection of miscellaneous papers relating to one or other of the following heads, *viz.*, (1) Abkari (2) Commercial (3) Customs (4) Ecclesiastical (5) Foreign (6) General and (7) Salt	9—10
47.	GENERAL LETTERS. From the Court of Directors to Bengal, List of Packets (groups of papers) 1772-1858 . . . . These are lists of General Letters and other documents. Nos 71—82, also contain commissions, agreements and lists of persons permitted to proceed to the East Indies, etc. The names of the ships by which	70—84

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	these papers were despatched and the names of the persons to whom they were entrusted are given in each case.	
48.	———————. To the Court of Directors from the Prince of Wales Island (copies), 1813—25	411—14
49.	———————. Index to General Letters from the Court of Directors to Bengal, Madras and Bombay, 1833-48. Includes all departments and branches	473
50.	———————. Index to General letters from the Court of Directors to Bombay, Bengal and Fort St George, 1837-43 . .	513—16
51.	——————— (COMMERCIAL). From the Court of Directors to Bengal (abstracts), 1807—18	295
52.	——————— From the Court of Directors to Bengal (copies), 1793-5, 1798—June 1802 and 1822-5 . . . The bulk of the Commercial records are with the Government of Bengal.	209 and 219—20
53.	——————— To the Court of Directors from Bengal (abstracts), 1807-18	296
54.	——————— (MISCELLANEOUS). From the Court of Directors to Prince of Wales Island (copies), 1811-29	380—91
55.	——————— (PUBLIC). From the Court of Directors to Bengal and Fort St. George (copies), 1680-1 . . . . This is one of the few volumes containing copies of records obtained from the India Office. The regular series in the Imperial Record Department commence from 1748.	1
56.	———————. From the Court of Directors to Bengal, Bombay and settlements in further east (original and copies), 1775-8	85—6
57.	———————. To the Court of Directors from Bengal and letters from other persons, 15 December 1703—22 December 1748 . . . . (*Vide* remark against serial no 55.)	3—14

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58.	GENERAL LETTERS (PUBLIC). To the Court of Directors from Fort Marlbro' (copies), 1787-9	96
59.	——— (PUBLIC AND CEDED PROVINCES). From the Court of Directors to Bengal (copies), October 1803—August 1805; 1806	210—21
60.	——— (PUBLIC-FINANCIAL). From the Court of Directors to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, 1787	87
61.	——— (REVENUE). From the Court of Directors to Madras, list, 1846-58	524
62.	——— (SEPARATE). From the Court of Directors to Bengal, 1808-11	222
63.	———. To the Court of Directors from Bengal, March 1805—July 1807; March 1805—August 1809	211—12
	No. 212 contains one Public (Law) letter, dated 15 February 1806.	
64.	HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, MINERALOGICAL SURVEY. Report of the mineralogical survey of the Himalaya Mountains by J. D. Herbert and J. Manson, 1826	437A
	(No 438 kept with the Separate Revenue records.)	
65.	HOME DEPARTMENT. Diary of letters received in the Home Department, 1858-9	557
66.	———. Despatch-book, 1857	552
67.	HOOGHLY AND SUBORDINATE FACTORIES. Copies of letters issued from Hooghly Factory to its subordinate factories, December 1680—November 1681	2
	Most of these have been printed by the Imperial Record Department in volume I of a collection entitled *Bengal and Madras papers, 1671-1785*.	
68.	INVOICE OF STORES. Drafts of letters to the Accountant General to the Government of India regarding invoices of stores received from England, 1859 etc.	192
	This volume contains a similar letter dated 23 March 1860 addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.	

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69.	JAVA. Copies of letters from the Government of Java to Madras, Bombay and Mauritius, November 1811—May 1817	350
70.	———. Copies of letters from the Government of Java to the Prize Agents for the capture of Java, October 1811—November 1814 . .	345
71.	———. Copies of miscellaneous letters from the Government of Java to Bengal, November 1811—August 1816	346—9
72.	———. Copies of orders of Lord Minto as Governor General of India on the constitution of the Government of Java and of correspondence of the Java Government, October—November 1811	323
73.	———. Java Government correspondence with the Court of Directors, March 1812—April 1817 .	394
74.	———. Miscellaneous correspondence of the Java Government, October 1811—June 1817 . .	351—79
	No 353 contains correspondence with Amboyna, Malacca and New South Wales.	
75.	———. Miscellaneous proceedings or minutes of proceedings of the Java Government, 1812—June 1816	396—408
	Nos 396 and 397 contain proceedings regarding the Courts of Surakarta and Jokjakarta. Nos 398, 400 and 408 are incomplete.	
76.	———. Secret proceedings of the Java Government, July—September 1812	395
77.	JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT CONSULTATIONS. Judicial Department Original Consultations held at Ootacamund, June—September 1834	11
	These are the first Judicial Consultations of the Government of India preceding those mentioned under the Judicial Branch. During this period the Council held their sittings at Ootacamund. The consultations relate to the Lower Provinces.	
78.	LAW COMMISSIONERS. Proceedings of the Indian Law Commissioners, 1844-7	520

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79.	LIST OF PACKETS. From Bengal to the Court of Directors, 1828-57	441—62; also 441A, 452A, 452B.
80.	————————. From Bengal to the Court of Directors, Bombay and Madras, August 1805—January 1810 and letters from different persons to the Collectors of Chandernagore, Chinsura and Serampore, January 1808—May 1817	279
81.	MADRAS. Civil List, 1813	409
82.	————. D. Hallyburton's Journal of the capture of Madras, 1746 . . . . . . *Vide* remarks against serial no 2.	15 (i)
83.	————. Papers regarding the combination of executive and judicial functions in Madras, 1814-18; 1836-9	415—17
84.	————. Proceedings of the board of officers appointed to enquire into the details of the mutiny in the corps of artillery at St Thomas Mount, Madras, in January, 1798	216
85.	———— GOVERNMENT. General orders of the Government of Madras on military matters, 1799 . . . . This belongs to the Army Department.	223
86.	————————————. Miscellaneous correspondence book (copies), December 1798—March 1799	217
87.	MARINE COMMITTEE. Proceedings, 9 December 1792 . . . . Nos 205—8 have been kept with the Foreign and Political Department miscellaneous records.	204
88.	MAURITIUS. Report of Indian immigration into Mauritius, 1834—52, being copy of a letter and enclosures from the Government of Mauritius to the British Colonial Secretary . .	542
89.	MEDICAL BOARD. Office memoranda of the Medical Board and Director General of the Medical Department	551
90.	MEDICAL BOARD. Proceedings of the medical board appointed to report on the wounds received by military officers during the mutiny, 1857-8	549

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91.	MINTS. Papers regarding coinage at Indian Mints, 1824. Portions printed.	437
92.	MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, PUBLIC. From Bengal to Amboyna and Java (copies), December 1810—February 1817	321
93.	————. From Bengal to Bombay (copies), 1800—September 1835; 1815—September 1823; 1821-9; 1830—June 1836; June 1836—March 1839	271—5
94.	————. From Bengal to Fort Marlbro' (copies), 1800-7; 1816—September 1825	266—7
95.	————. From Bengal to Madras (copies), 1800-7; 1800—June 1808; February 1809—September 1835; June 1836—March 1841; 1841—August 1843	261—5
96.	————. From Bengal to Mauritius, 1811-43	392—3
97.	————. From Bengal to other presidencies and dependencies (copies), 1767	68
98.	————. From Bengal to Prince of Wales Island, 1800-21; November 1805—October 1833; 1822-31; June 1823—April 1832; May 1832—February 1836. Nos 257—60 also contain letters to Singapur and Malacca.	255—60
99.	————. From Bengal to St Helena (copies), 1800-23	268
100.	————. From Bengal to the Commissioner at Serampore (copies), 1808	297
101.	————. From Bengal to the E. I. Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope (copies), February 1800—November 1830; 1800-42	269 and 276
102.	————. From Bengal to the Government of Ceylon (copies), January 1800—September 1835	270
103.	————. From Bengal to the Government of New South Wales (copies), August 1810—September 1842	322

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104.	———————————. From Bengal to the Indian Naval Commander-in-Chief (list), December 1805—June 1841 .	280
105.	MOULMEIN SCHOOL. Copies of correspondence between Commissioner in the Tenasserim Province and General Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal, regarding the Moulmein School, 1839	519
106.	NAWAB OF BENGAL, 1752. Extract from a letter from Robert Orme, the well-known historian of India, to Robert Clive dealing with certain monetary transactions, cases of death among the Company's civil servants, the necessity of beating the Nawab of Bengal and Mr. Macket's proposal to send greyhounds to England through Robert Arme	63 (i)
	Vide remark against entry 55.	
107.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES. Judicial Civil Abstract proceedings, 1858	554
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109.	———————————. Narratives of the General Department (Education) proceedings, 1857-8	550
110.	OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE. Taken by the Governors General, Members of the Council and other officials, June 1777—March 1873 .	89—92
111.	OFFICE ORDER BOOK (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT). Relating to office-routine, attendance, appointments, promotions, etc. October 1787—February 1843	116
112.	OOTACAMUND. Board's proceedings at Ootacamund, Bangalore and Madras in Judicial Civil and Criminal Departments with indexes, July—October 1834	476—7
113.	———————————. Governor General's Ootacamund proceedings in the various departments, March—June 1855	547
114.	———————————. Index to the Board's proceedings at Ootacamund, Bangalore and Madras in the General, Commercial, Ecclesiastical, Foreign and Separate Departments, June—October, 1834	475

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117.	PATRIOTIC FUND COMMITTEE. Proceedings of the Patriotic Fund Committee, 1854-6 .	546
118.	PETITION. Register of petitions received in the various departments of the Government of India, 1854-6	545
119.	POLICE. Judicial and Public Letters to the Court of Directors regarding (1) the formation of Bengal Military Police, (2) complaints of the Recorder of Penang against the local police, (3) the Indian police establishments and (4) the working of the Indian Police Act of 1856 in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, 1858 etc. .	558
	Portion printed.	
120.	POOR FUND, MADRAS. Copies of correspondence between the Madras Native Poor Fund Committee and the Government of Fort St George for the relief of the poor, January—August 1807 (with list of contents) . . .	293
121.	PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. Public Department Separate proceedings regarding Prince of Wales Island, 1791, 1793 and 1795 .	199—201
122.	————————, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA. Miscellaneous letters to Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, March 1836—July 1842 . . .	511
123.	PROCEEDINGS, LEGISLATIVE, REVENUE AND JUDICIAL. Index to Legislative, Revenue and Judicial proceedings, 1836-7 . .	509—10
124.	PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. List of papers submitted before the Board in the Public Department, 1802	278
125.	————————. Miscellaneous orders and advertisements issued from the Public Department, 1787—May 1843	117—91
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127.	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, GENERAL COMMITTEE. Reports of the General Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1831-3 . .	470A, 471—2
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128.	RECORDS COMMITTEE, BENGAL. Minutes and circulars of the Presidency Records Committee for compiling registers of the landed property of Bengal, 1820-3	432
129.	RECORDS OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. Copies of records obtained from the India Office, 1749—September 1799	16—55
	(56-9, blank, for future additional entries) On a comparison of the Public Department press-lists with the corresponding files of records at the India Office these were found wanting in the Imperial Record Department. They include consultations, general letters to and from the Court of Directors and various papers and correspondence, some of which are connected with departments other than the Public Department.	
130.	RICE. Proceedings of the commissioners appointed to adjust G. Tyler's contract for the supply of rice to Madras, 1788	193
131.	SHIPPING, COMMERCIAL. Public Department Original Consultations (Commercial Shipping; Commercial), 1790-1803	5A
	These constitute a separate set of proceedings. The main portion of the records dealing with this subject is in the custody of the Government of Bengal.	
132.	SHIPS. Register of ships built in India for service in the East Indies and copies of licenses issued to ships sailed for Europe, 1823-41 .	436
	This is a record of the sailings of merchantmen from Calcutta and contains various particulars about them.	
133.	SPELLMAN, CAPTAIN H. Papers received from the Court of Directors concerning law matters, claim of executors of the late Captain Henry Spellman upon the Company and warlike stores, 1772-82	69

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134.	(1) STOWAGE OF SHIPS; (2) PRIVATE TRADE GOODS. Copies of resolutions of the Court of Directors dated the 3 February 1790 and 28 August 1793 regarding (*i*) stowage of ships and (*ii*) exportation of private trade goods to India respectively	197
	No 198 has been kept with the Separate Revenue records.	
135.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Narratives or abstracts of the proceedings of the Government of Strait Settlements in the various departments, 1851-9	525—41
136.	———————————. Public Department Original Consultations (Strait Settlements), 1786-95	1—5
	These are a separate set of proceedings recorded in the Public Department and relate to Penang, afterwards called Prince of Wales Island.	
137.	SUPREME COURT. Rules and orders of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, 1837	512
138.	TREASURY ORDERS. Receipts for Treasury Orders, 1822-3; copies of the Treasury orders, 1823-4	434—5
	The persons to whom the orders were granted acknowledged them in this book.	
139.	———————————. Register of Treasury Orders issued from the Public Department, 1815-24	418—20
140.	TRIAL OF CAPTAIN FRANCIS McKENEY AND LIEUTENANT EDWARD NUGENT. Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Bombay, 1779	93
	No 94 has become serial no 41 of the Foreign and Political Department miscellaneous records list.	
141.	VELLORE. Copies of correspondence of the Government of Fort St George regarding the Mutiny at Vellore, Vols III and VI (with a list of contents in each volume)	290—1

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The Select (Secret) Committee, 1756-62; 1765-74

The situation created upon the capture of Calcutta by Siraj-ud-Daulah in June 1756 made it essential for the Governor and Council in Bengal to maintain secrecy with regard to what might be described as their political and military affairs. They accordingly appointed from amongst themselves a Secret Committee to transact this part of their business. The Committee assumed its functions on 22 August and continued till 10 December 1756; thereafter it was replaced by a Select Committee which the Court of Directors had decided to appoint on almost similar lines and practically for the same purpose. The latter body held office till the end of 1762, when the Governor and Council evidently resumed charge of the special duties that were allotted to it. In May 1765 a Select Committee was constituted again with absolute jurisdiction over all military and political concerns, but it was subordinated to the Council as a whole in August 1768. The Committee was dissolved in October 1774 when the reformed Government came into being.

The undermentioned records of these Committees are in the possession of the Government of India and constitute a single series. Duplicate copies of some of the wanting portions may be found either in the Orme Mss at the India Office or in the few volumes of the Select Committee's records which are in the possession of the Government of Bengal. A description of those papers is given on page 41 of Sir William Foster's *Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858* and page 1 of the *Catalogue of Bengal Records*, 1922.

1.	Proceedings, 22 Aug. 1756-62; 7 May 1765-73	20 vols
2.	Copies of letters received, 10 Dec. 1771-24 Nov. 1772	1 vol
3.	Copies of letters issued, 7 May-27 Dec. 1765; 1768	2 vols
4.	Original Consultations and Body Sheets (stray ones), 1762-74	1 bdl
5.	Letters from Court, *1756-61; 1766-71 .	2 vols

*A number of letters from and to the Court of Directors were misplaced among the records of the Public Department and press-listed accordingly. For convenience of reference, these have been summarised in an appendix to the *Press-list of the Select Committee, 1756-74*.

The records under notice furnish an excellent narrative of the contemporary military and political situation in India and generally any incident which had the slightest importance finds

a place in them. The Mughal King of Delhi, the Nawab Vazir of Oudh, the Rohillas, the Pathans, the various Maratha Houses, the Sikhs and the Jats, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Nawab of the Carnatic, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Haidar Ali of Mysore, Ahmad Shah Abdali, the invader, the rival European powers, *viz.*, the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, the Danes, the Swedes, as well as the vassals, dependants and officials of these potentates figure in some diplomatic transaction or other or participate in eventful wars. The policies and intrigues of different parties, their constantly changing relations of friendship and hostility, how such surroundings necessarily influenced the position of the East India Company or encouraged them in acquiring territorial possessions, and several material questions concerning their trade have been discussed in clear terms. The documents also contain interesting information about the early naval activities of the English in Asia, and afford a glimpse into the condition of Europe and the East generally so far as the same had a bearing on the Company's interest. The following are a few concrete specimens of the topics dealt with in these records, the selection being only a casual one from diffierent years:

(*i*) 1756—war declared between England and France; measures recommended by the Court of Directors for the defence of the Company's settlements in India (Letters from Court, 1756-71, pp. 5, 6); (*ii*) 1757—treaty of neutrality between the French authorities at Chandernagore and the English (Con. 2 Mar.), report of the recapture of Calcutta by Admiral C. Watson (Pd. I. O. 1757, pp. 8, 9), capture of Chandernagore by the English (*ibid*, pp. 50-3), events leading to the end of Siraj-ud-Daulah's rule and the elevation of Mir Jafar Ali Khan as Nawab of Bengal (Con. 1, 17, 19 and 27 May, 11 Jun. and 30 Jul.), review of the affairs in Europe by the Rev. A. F. Bushing, Professor in the Royal University at Gottingen (16 Aug.); (*iii*) 1758—proposed emigration of the Chinese to the West Coast of Sumatra (L from C 1756-71, pp. 29, 30), project of a Dock in Calcutta (Con. 29 May and 2 Jun.); (*iv*) 1759—treaty with Nawab Salabat Jang, *Subahdar* of the Deccan (22 Jun.); (*v*) 1760—unsuccessful invasion of Bengal by the *Shahzada* or heir apparent of the King of Delhi (4 Aug.), treaty between the Dutch East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal (25 Aug.), abdication of Mir Jafar and accession of Mir Qasim Ali Khan as the Nawab (27 Sep., 26 Oct. and 19 Nov.); (*vi*) 1761—surrender of Pondicherry to the English (10 Feb.), promises by Ahmad Shah Abdali and Timur Shah to restore Shah Alam to the throne of Delhi (17 Mar.; *also* 16 Jan. 1762); (*vii*) 1762—expedition to Manilla as a result of the war between England and Spain (30 Jun. and 20 Jul.); (*viii*) 1765—proposed alliance with Nawab

Shuja-ud-Daulah of Oudh (11 and 21 Jun.), regulations for carrying on the Government of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (21 Jun.), resolution for conducting the inland trade in salt, betelnut and tobacco and on the subject of the Committee of Trade (10 Aug.), grant of the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company; various *farmans* and agreements (10 Aug. and 7 Sep.), political state of Bengal on the death of Nawab Mir Jafar (Pd. I. O. pp. 152-79); (*ix*) 1766—report of a conference held by the President and Brig.-Gen. J. Carnac with Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah and other native powers at Chapra (Con. 12 Aug.), condemnation of the malpractices resorted to by the Company's servants for enriching themselves (12 Aug.; *also* L from C 1756-71, pp. 53-72 and 99-105 or L from C 1757-67, pp. 18-37 and 72-78), resolution on the opium trade; negotiations between the King of Delhi and the Marathas (Con. 12 Aug.), Nawab Mir Jafar's donation to the Navy under Commodore J. B. Tinker (27 and 29 Aug.), regulation for carrying on the salt-trade and participation of the Company's servants in the same (3 Sep.), exclusion of the Governor from participating in any private trade or interest (19 Sep.); (*x*) 1767—review of the situation in India by Lord Clive prior to his departure for England; treaty with Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad (16 Jan.), plan for the defence of Bengal in case of an attack from Ahmad Shah Abdali; Maharaja Janoji Bhonsla's claim to the *chauths* of Bengal (23 Feb.; *also* numerous other references to Abdali's invasions), affairs in the Deccan; defeat of Haidar Ali and the Nizam (8 Aug., 4 and 21 Sep. and 13, 20 and 27 Oct.; *also* 16 Feb. and 20 Jul. 1768, 21 Apr. 1769 and L from C 1756-71, pp. 161-71); (*xi*) 1768—proposed expedition to Nepal (10 and 16 Feb., M L 14), treaty entered into by Nawab Saif-ud-Daulah with Janoji Bhonsla for the cession of Orissa; proposals of Janoji Bhonsla for a treaty of peace with the English and the cession of Orissa to them (10 Feb. and 29 Nov.), treaty between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Company in conjunction with the Nawab of the Carnatic (27 Apr.); (*xii*) 1769—treaty between Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah and the English relative to the reduction of the former's army (4 Jan.), proposals by Muhammad Riza Khan and Raja Shitab Rai for settling the Bihar province (7 Dec.); (*xiii*) 1770—attempt by Mir Qasim Ali Khan, the ex-Nawab of Bengal, to regain his authority with the help of other native powers (28 Jan., 16 Feb., etc.); (*xiv*) 1771—terms of the peace concluded between the Marathas and the Rohillas (7 Feb.), capture of Vallam from the Raja of Tanjore (10 Nov.); (*xv*) 1772—Chunargarh ceded to the English by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah;

defeat of the Rohillas and the Afghans under Saadat Khan by Madhoji Sindhia (15 Mar.), marine and military intelligence at Mauritius (15 Apr.), treaty between Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah and the Rohilla Chiefs (20 Jul.); (*xvi*) 1773—incursions of the Marathas into Upper India (throughout the year); (*xvii*) 1774—transactions with the Nawab Vazir of Oudh; dismissal of certain French gentlemen from his Court (18 Apr.).

Parts or abstracts of the records of the Select (Secret) Committee have been printed in the following works:—

1. S. C. Hill. *An Abstract of the Early Records of the Foreign Department, Pt. I, 1756-62.* Published by the Imperial Record Department. Calcutta, 1901. (No more published.)
2. S. C. Hill. *Bengal in 1756-57* (*Indian Records Series*). 3 volumes. London, 1905.
3. Ven. Archdeacon W. K. Firminger. *Proceedings of the Select Committee, 1758.* Published by the Government of Bengal. Calcutta, 1914.
4. Government of Bengal. *Calendar of the Records of the Select Committee, 1758, 1766-67, 1770.* Calcutta, 1914.
5. Imperial Record Department. *Press-list of Records belonging to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Series I. Select Committee, 1756-74.* Calcutta, 1917.
6. Sir G. W. Forrest. *A collection of papers made from Bengal, Madras and India Office relating to the years 1671-1785.* 3 volumes. Calcutta, 1892-93.
7. Imperial Record Department. *Press-list of the above for the years 1746-85.* Calcutta, 1902.

NOTE.—Nos. 6 and 7 are not for sale.

Secret Branch, 1763-1859

The Secret Department was created in December 1763. After a break from May 1765, it was reconstituted in August 1768. From the end of May 1786 to the end of May 1789 it was known as the Secret and Political Department; its name was then changed to Political Department only. A fresh series of Secret proceedings was, however, started on 20 January 1790 and put in continuation of this series. The proceedings of the Political Department for June to December 1789 are included in it; but they form a separate series from the beginning of the year 1790. Upon the creation of the Foreign Department in May 1843, the Secret Department became one of its branches and as such continued till

October 1859. The records of this branch are detailed below; there are some casual interruptions when no meetings were held.

1. Proceedings, 8 Dec. 1763-Oct. 1859 . . 688 vols

Some of the chief events are noticed below. Fuller details of those which occurred during the years 1763-75, with references to the connected papers, will be found at pages vi and vii of the preface to the *Press-list of the Secret Department* for that period issued by the Imperial Record Office (Calcutta, 1918). In many cases the original papers (item 4 below) are available.

(*i*) Causes of the Battle of Buxar and its sequel, 1764-65; (*ii*) dismissal of Muhammad Riza Khan and Raja Shitab Rai, *Naib Diwans* of Bengal and Bihar respectively, 1772; (*iii*) Warren Hastings' early administrative reforms, 1772; (*iv*) expedition against Cooch Bihar, 1772-73; (*v*) cession of Kora and Allahabad to the Nawab Vazir of Oudh, 1773; (*vi*) the Rohilla War, 1774; (*vii*) mission to Bhutan and Tibet, 1774-76[1]; (*viii*) Nanda Kumar's accusations against Warren Hastings, 1775; (*ix*) participation of the Government of Bombay on behalf of Raghunath Rao in a war against the Maratha ministers at Poona, 1775; (*x*) differences between the Government of Madras and Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of the Carnatic, 1775; (*xi*) political affairs in Oudh, for instance internal dissensions, question of succession, etc. (progs 3, 25 and 29 Jan., 7 Feb., 29 Apr. and 3 Dec. 1776, 2, 20 and 29 Oct. 1797, 30 Jan. 1798); the Nawab Vazir's alliance with Muzaffar Jang and Najab Khan (5 and 7 Feb. 1776); plans for the defence of the Vazir's dominions (19 May 1777, 23 Nov. 1798); review of the trade in the Vazir's dominions (6 Jan. 1787); treaties with the Vazir (27 Feb. and 5 Mar. 1798, 3 Dec. 1801); cession of Kora, Allahabad, Bareilly, etc. to the English by the Vazir (3 Dec. 1801); (*xii*) Mysore and the Carnatic affairs (8 Jan. 1776, 9 Mar. 1787); alliance with Haidar Ali (25 Jun. and 7 Jul. 1778); (*xiii*) Bengal: appointment of Muhammad Riza Khan as *Naib Subah* (15 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1776); affairs of the Murshidabad *Nizamat* (20 Jun. 1787); (*xiv*) Marathas: treaty of Purandhar and other incidents (12, 15 and 26 Feb., 4 and 7 Mar. and 2 May 1776); civil war between the rival claimants to the Peshwaship (11 May, 17 Aug. and 2 Nov. 1778); various negotiations (5 Apr. 1779, 16 Dec. 1782, 19 and 28 Mar. 1787); war with the English and termination of the Peshwaship (2 and 16 Jan. and 13 Mar. 1818); (*xv*) Rohilla affairs (21 Apr., 19 Jun. and 6 Oct. 1777); (*xvi*) the French: Mons. St Lubin's embassy to the Court of the Peshwa for obtaining a settlement at Chaul and a factory at Poona (17 Jul. 1777); war with the English (7 and 11 Jul., 26 Aug., 12 and 30 Nov. 1778, 13 May 1779); (*xvii*) Bhonsla of Nagpur: negotiations for a treaty with him (11 and 18 Jul. 1778, 5 Apr. 1779); war and eventual treaty with the English (9 and 23 Jan., 6 Mar. and 5 Sep. 1818); (*xviii*) Gohad: treaty between the English and the Rana of Gohad (28 Oct.,

1. *See* Sir C. R. Markham's *Narrative of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhassa.* London, 1876.

12 Nov. and 9 Dec. 1779); (*xix*) Sindhia of Gwalior: exchange of territorial possessions with the English (31 Jul. 1818); (*xx*) the Sikh movements (9, 13 and 25 Apr. and 2 May 1787); (*xxi*) the Mughal Emperor: apprehended rupture with Najab Khan (15 Jun. and 22 Oct. 1778); persecuted by Ghulam Qadir Khan (24 Oct. 1787); (*xxii*) Zaman Shah Abdali's threatened raid on Hindustan (13, 23 and 25 Jan. 1797); (*xxiii*) the Nizam: treaties with the English (18 Sep. 1798); (*xxiv*) Persia: treaties between the English and the Court of Persia (18 Jun. 1801, 26 Jan. 1859); (*xxv*) Raja of Sawantwari cedes Vengurla and other territories to the Company (5 Nov. 1812); (*xxvi*) Malwa ceded to the English (11 Sep. and 5 and 13 Nov. 1812); (*xxvii*) Rajputana: treaties with various Rajput Chiefs (30 Jan., 6 Feb., 3, 10, 17 and 24 Apr. and 1 May 1818); (*xxviii*) Holkar of Indore: war and eventual treaty with the English (16 and 23 Jan. 1818); (*xxix*) Diwan Mulraj of Multan captured (24 Feb. 1849); (*xxx*) Punjab annexed (28 Apr. 1849); (*xxxi*) movements of Tantia Topi and General Sir John Michel (26 Jan. 1859).

2. Index to Proceedings, 1772-1859 . . 65 vols
3. Decennial Index to Secret and Political Proceedings (printed), 1830-59 . . 8 ,,
4. Original Consultations, 1764-Oct. 1859 . 983 bdls

O. C. 28 Jan. 1773 no 2 contains a minute by General Sir Robert Barker, Commander-in-Chief, on the formation of a militia for the internal protection of the country and the collection of revenues. In O. C. 23 Sep. 1773 no 3 Warren Hastings announces the cession of Kora and Allahabad to the Nawab Vazir of Oudh in consideration for a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees.

5. Body Sheets, 1765-1800 . . . . . 24 bdls

The body sheets for later years are with the original consultations of corresponding dates.

6. Letters from Court, 1778-1835, 1857-59 . 17 vols

See also the second note to item 14 under the Public Branch of the Home Department.

7. Letters from Court, 1832-56 . . . 39 bdls
8. Letters to Court, Sep. 1764-1858 . . 83 vols
9. Ditto ditto, 1830-59 . . 53 bdls

Four of these bundles which are all for 1844-45, relate to Nepal, Sind and Punjab affairs and miscellaneous subjects respectively.

10. Abstract of Letters to Court, 1837-48 . 15 bdls
11. Index to ditto, 1806 . . . . . . 1 bdl

The diaries of letters issued, 1784-85 and 1811-59 and of letters received, 1819-59 are shewn under the Foreign Branch.

The following records of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council during the time of stay of the Government at Ootacamund are included among the aforesaid papers:—

(*i*) Ootacamund Proceedings, 16 Jun.—9 Oct. 1834 . . . . . . 1 vol

(*ii*) Index to ditto, 1834 . . . . . 1 ,,

(*iii*) Ootacamund Original Consultations, 16 Jun.—Oct. 1834 . . . . 1 bdl

(*iv*) Ootacamund General Letters to Court, 1834-37, 1855 . . . . 2 vols

Some letters for 1834 and all those for 1855 are from the Governor General. There are as well abstracts for 1855.

(*v*) Ootacamund General Letters to Court, 1855 . . . . 1 bdl

2. Besides the press-list mentioned under item 1 above, portions of the Secret Department records have been printed in the following books:—

1. House of Commons, Appendix to the Fifth Report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic. London, 1782.
2. H. Scott Smith. *A Calendar of Indian State Papers. Secret Series. Fort William, 1774-75.* Calcutta, 1864.
3. Rev. J. Long. *Selections from the unpublished Records of Government, 1748-67 relating mainly to the Social Condition of Bengal.* Volume I. Calcutta, 1869. (No more published.)
4. Sir G. W. Forrest. *Selections from Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. Maratha Series.* Volume I. Bombay, 1885. (No more published.)
5. Sir G. W. Forrest. *Selections from Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-85.* 3 Volumes. Calcutta, 1890. (Selections are not given from the records for 1777 and Jan.—Jun. 1780.)

Foreign Branch, 1783-1842

The Foreign Branch (or Department as then called) conducted transactions in respect of Foreign European nations and powers. It emanated from the Secret Department in December 1783 and merged into the Political Department in August 1842. From the end of May 1818 and until that time it was associated with the

General Department under the charge of the same Secretary. The following records belong to this series:—

1. Proceedings, 1784-1842 . . . . . 64 vols

Some of the important subjects dealt with in these volumes are:—

(*i*) Re-establishment of the French factory at Balasore then under the Maratha Government (Con. 20 Apr. 1784); (*ii*) particulars of the French possessions seized by the English in Bengal (Con. 3 Aug. 1784); (*iii*) dispute with the Danish Chief of Serampore over the Company's levying export duties on cargoes sent from that place in Danish ships (Con. 17 Aug. 1784); (*iv*) mutual restitution of territories in Ceylon and Southern India between the French, the Dutch and the English after the conclusion of the European War (Con. 23 Nov. 1784); (*v*) exchange of the Dutch settlement of Baranagar with the English territories contiguous to their factory at Hooghly (Con. 12 Jan. 1789); (*vi*) removal of the French factory from Jugdea to a place more remote from the encroachments of the sea (Con. 21 Oct. 1789); (*vii*) civil disturbances at Chandernagore: Col. deMontigny deposed and imprisoned by the French National Committee (Con. 8 Sep., 13 Oct., 22 and 29 Dec. 1790); (*viii*) withdrawal of the prosecution against the editors of the *Asiatic Mirror* for scandalous abuses of the Dutch Nation and Government of Batavia, on submission of an apology (Con. 1 Jun. 1795); (*ix*) jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Pondicherry over that of Chandernagore during the period of British occupation of those places (Con. 30 Nov. 1795); (*x*) report of the capture of Tappanuli by the French (Con. 5 Oct. 1810, nos 1-4); (*xi*) restoration of the Danish settlements on the Coromandel Coast to that Government (Con. 6 Jul. 1816, nos 1 and 2); (*xii*) restitution of Chandernagore and its dependencies to the French Government (Con. 19 Oct. 1816, no 10; 16 Nov., nos 3-5; 7 Dec., nos 3-5); (*xiii*) restoration of the Dutch possessions within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government (Con. 26 Oct. 1816, no 3; 17 Dec., nos 1 and 2); (*xiv*) translation of an official collection of the treaties, contracts, etc. between the Dutch East India Company and the Princes and Governments of India from 1612 to 1773 (Con. 26 Oct. 1816, nos 4-6); (*xv*) transfer of the Dutch settlements in India to the English (Con. 13 Jan. 1825, no 15; 3 Feb. 1825, nos 1-3; 19 May 1825, nos 7-12); (*xvi*) transfer of the English settlement at Bencoolen and its dependencies to the Dutch (Con. 3 Mar. 1825, nos 1-5); (*xvii*) renewal of the convention entered into with the French in

regard to the manufacture of salt within their own settlements on the Coast (Con. 22 Jan. 1835, nos 1 and 2); (*xviii*) mutual obligation of the British, French and Portuguese Governments in India to give up offenders (Con. 16 Sep. 1840, nos 2 and 3).

2. Index to Proceedings, 1784-1840 . . 28 vols
3. Diary of letters issued, Nov. 1784-85, 1811-59 . . . . 57 ,,

The volume for 1784-85 contains copies of letters issued from the Foreign Branch; also two letters (1 Nov. 1784 and 19 Aug. 1785) issued from the Secret Branch on "Foreign" subjects. The rest are diaries giving abstracts of the letters and comprise the Secret, Foreign and Political Branches.

4. Diary of letters received, 1819-59 . . 53 vols

These volumes also embrace the branches mentioned under item 3.

5. Original Consultations, 10 Dec. 1783-1842 . 111 bdls
6. Letters from Court, Apr. 1792-Apr. 1827 . 3 vols
7. Letters to Court, Feb. 1784-1841 . . . 14 ,,

Political Branch, 1789-1859

As already mentioned under the Secret Branch, a Political Department came into existence in June 1789. Its proceedings however form a distinct series from the beginning of the following year, those prior to that date being included in the series of Secret proceedings. In August 1842 the Foreign Branch was merged into the Political Branch. In May 1843 the combined establishment became a part of the newly constituted Foreign Department and assumed the name of Foreign Branch. The records pertaining to this head are as follows:—

1. Proceedings, 1790-1859 . . . . 1,510 vols

Some of the important matters dealt with in these volumes are as follows:—

(*i*) 1790-9—war with Tipu Sultan, sieges of Bangalore and Seringapatam (1792 and 1799); (*ii*) 1794-5—war between the Nizam and the Marathas; (*iii*) 1795——Capt. M. Symes' mission to the Court of Ava; (*iv*) 1795-1800—dissensions at the Poona Court arising over the selection of a new Peshwa on the death of Raghunath Rao otherwise known as Raghuba; (*v*) 1810—Capt. J. Canning's report on his mission to the Burmese Government; (*vi*) 1812—General Orders proclaiming the conquest of Java (15 Feb., nos 2, 3), exclusion of the lands granted to the Bundelah Chiefs from the jurisdiction of the British Courts of Justice (28 Aug., no 111A),

plan for establishing a route of communication between India and England by way of Alexandria (11 Sep., nos 7-9), treaty of friendship and defensive alliance with the Raja of Tehri (23 Oct., no 47); (*vii*) 1816—details of Peshwa's revenues with a statement of the lands assigned to Holkar (20 Jan., nos 42-4), political situation of Holkar and Sindhia (20 Jan., no 45), death of Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpore, and connected events (6 Apr., no 33; 15 Apr., no 54; 4 May, no 83; 25 May, no 49), treaty of Paris, 21 Nov. 1815 (18 May, no 18), withdrawal of the British mission from Goa (15 Jun., no 18), Resident's report respecting the extent, revenue and army of the State of Nagpur (17 Aug., no 23), stipends payable to the members of the Mughal Royal Family at Delhi, Benares and Fatehgarh (5 Oct., no 32), the King of Acheen's application for help from the British Government in order to re-establish his authority in his dominions (12 Oct., no 62); (*viii*) 1820—report of the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia respecting the proceedings of the Russian Agents in Bokhara and Afghanistan (12 Jan., no 2), complaint by two princes of the house of Nadir Shah residing at Hyderabad against the local Resident for inattention and the consequent umbrage given to the Court of Persia (26 Feb., nos 5, 6), inroads by the Bharatpur Government into British territories; consequent settlement of the boundaries of that state and of the Company's possessions (25 Mar., no 68), treaty concluded by Major-General Sir W. G. Keir with the Arab tribes for the suppression of piracy and the establishment of a free commercial intercourse between India and the Persian Gulf (3 Apr., nos 2-8), proposals of Sir John Malcolm for reclaiming the Bheels of the Vindhya Range (22 Apr., no 55), preservation of the Collectorate records and proposed establishment of a General Record Office in the Bengal Presidency (22 Apr., no 68), details of the families of the Mysore princes at Russapugla (20 May, no 29), prohibition of the residence of Europeans in the interior of India and of their employment in the service of the Native Powers (1 Jul., no 45), British Government's recognition of the ancestral titles of the Nawab of the Carnatic without formal sanction from the King of Delhi (8 Jul., nos 3-6), presentation of a silver filigree China work basket to the Regent Maharani of Nepal (15 Jul., no 28), presents given to the two daughters of the Rana of Udaipur on the occasion of their marriage (22 Jul., no 12; 30 Sep., no 14), condolence offered by the Regent Maharani of Nepal on the death of King George III and her congratulations on the accession of the King George IV (29 Jul., no 24), expulsion of the ex-Raja of Nagpur from Ranjit Singh's

country (9 Sep., no 17), research into the Tibetan language by Mr. Schroeter and the Rev. Benedict La Roche at the Titalya (21 Oct., no 84), facility of intercourse between Nepal and the plains of India (14 Nov., no 32), disposal of the escheated state of Bilaspore (9 Dec., no 16); (*ix*) 1825—grant of pecuniary assistance to Mr. Alexander Csoma de Koros, the Hungarian traveller, in return for his furnishing a report regarding his investigations into the Tibetan literature (25 Mar., nos 21, 22), exchange of presents with Raja Ranjit Singh as a token of friendship (25 Mar., no 63), willingness of the Nepal Government to preserve tranquillity on the common frontier (22 Apr., nos 26, 27), suppression of the Bheel insurrection in Khandesh (27 May no 12), invitation to wealthy Indians to subscribe to the public loan floated by the English Government (1 Jul., nos 15, 16), establishment of an educational institution for respectable Muhammadan youths at Murshidabad (1 Jul., nos 39-41), continuance of the pension of Rs. 2,000 enjoyed by the widow of Chait Singh to her son Kunwar Balwant Singh (15 Jul., nos 115-16), loan of one crore of rupees taken by the Company from the King of Oudh (16 Sep., nos 35, 36), agreement with the *Raj Rana* of Kotah in respect of Malwa opium (23 Sep., nos 21-23), proposals by chiefs of Kandahar to place themselves under British protection (30 Dec., no 1), campaign against Raja Durjan Sal of Bharatpur (30 Dec., nos 12-31); (*x*) 1830—Governor General's minute on the expediency of removing temporarily the seat of Government from the Presidency with a view to exercising more effectual control over the administration of affairs in the Upper Provinces (5 Mar., nos 1, 2), conclusion of a treaty by Raja Ranjit Singh with the new ruler of Peshawar (16 Apr., no 30), Capt. Codrington's survey of the frontier between Oudh and Nepal (28 May, no 22), success of vaccine operations in Manipur (4 Jun., no 36), abolition of the Auxiliary Force of the Raja of Nagpur and transfer of the reserved districts to His Highness's sole authority under the late treaty (23 July, nos 62, 63), reduction of the Travancore Subsidiary Force (13 Oct., nos 6, 7), establishment of a Russian Consulate at Ghilan, in Persia (22 Oct., no 20), matters relative to pensions under the will of the late Gen. Claude Martin (5 Nov., nos 28-32); (*xi*) 1835—suppression of the Thagi crime in Marwar (15 Jan., no 84; 16 Nov., nos 30-2), negotiation with the Raja of Sikkim for the cession of Darjeeling to the Company (23 Jan., no 1; 6 Apr., nos 100-4; 4 May, no 103), treaty with the Amirs of Sind regarding the navigation of the Indus and the collection of tolls (23 Jan., nos 37-9), assumption

by British Government of the direct charge of the Oudh Territories (5 Feb., nos 69, 70), appointment of Capt. (aft. General Sir) W. H. Sleeman as General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thagi (5 Mar., no 168), suppression of female infanticide amongst the Jahreejas of Kathiawar (23 Mar., nos 4-7), application of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan for help from the English with a view to recovering Peshawar from Raja Ranjit Singh (23 Mar., no 27; 20 Apr., no 36), British Regency in Jaipur State during the minority of the Raja (6 Apr., no 35), proposed mediation by the English with a view to avoiding hostility between Dost Muhammad and Raja Ranjit Singh (20 Apr., no 36), sequestration of the Raja of Jodhpur's share in Sambhar district for violating the existing treaty (18 May, nos 24, 25), permission granted to General Martabar Singh of Nepal to visit England (25 May, nos 34, 35), report on the state of affairs in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries, with an exposition of the attitude of the Russians (10 Aug., nos 29, 30), proposed presentation by the Nepal Durbar of a complete copy of the Tibetan Encyclopædia to the East India Company (24 Aug., no 48), progress of British commerce in Persia, Mesopotamia and adjoining countries (5 Oct., no 25), report by the British Envoy on the internal affairs of Persia (12 Oct., no 12), execution of Nawab Shamsud-Din Khan of Ferozepur for murdering Mr W. Fraser, Agent and Commissioner at Delhi (21 Sep., no 31; 26 Oct., no 11), restoration of the young Raja of Ahmednagar to his power on the understanding that he would prevent the *Sati* rite (30 Nov., no 11); (*xii*) 1840—proclamation issued by the Raja of Satara abolishing the *Sati* rite and making the Company's rupees current within his territories (8 Jan., nos 18, 19), appointment of Dr Campbell as Superintendent of Darjeeling and in charge of political relations with Sikkim (12 Feb., no 14), proceedings of the Government of Bombay regarding the slave traffic in the Persian Gulf (15 June, nos 4-6; 28 Dec., nos 87-9), raid on the Mundi territory by the Sikh troops and application of the Raja of that state for shelter within the Company's dominions (3 Aug., no 26), advance of the Sikh troops towards Chinese Tartary and consequent application of the Kulu Raja for British protection (21 Sep., no 22), reformation of the Bhopal Contingent (21 Sep., nos 55-7), coffee plantation in Mysore by Dr Magrath (26 Oct., nos 9, 10); (*xiii*) 1846-50—adoption of an heir by the ex-Raja of Satara not recognised by Government (17 Jun. 1846, nos 1-4; 3 Jun. 1848, nos 128-30; 12 Aug., 1848, nos 171-4), annexation of Satara (9 Sep. 1848, nos 32-63; 24 Mar. 1849, no 2; 4 Aug. 1849, nos 15-23; *also* Pol. Desp. from Court, no 4

of 1850 and Pol. Desp. to Court, no 18 of 1850); (*xiv*) 1850—a portion of the Sikkim State annexed as a penalty for treacherous seizure of Drs Campbell and Hooker by the Raja of that state (14 Jun., nos 379-560 and Con. 21 and 28 Jun., 12 Jul., 16 Aug., 27 Sep., 11 Oct. and 13 Dec.), visit of Rana Jang Bahadur of Nepal on an embassy to England (19 Apr., nos 423, 427, 460-1; 26 Apr., no 114; 20 Dec., no 247), withdrawal of the title of sovereignty on the death of Bahadur Shah II, King of Delhi and of the privilege of exemption from judicial powers which the Royal family enjoyed (10 Sep., nos 1-4), abdication of Manipur Raj by Raja Debendra Singh (16 Aug., nos 25-41); (*xv*) 1851—claim of Raja Chandra Kirtti Singh to the Manipur Raj upheld by British Government (31 Jan., nos 119-27; 14 Mar., no 163); (*xvi*) 1853—claim of Nana Sahib to the pension enjoyed by the late ex-Peshwa Baji Rao (1 Jul., no 68); (*xvii*) 1854—Death of Raghuji Bhonsla, Maharaja of Nagpur, and annexation of his country for want of legal heirs (24 Mar., nos 162-70; *also* Pol. Desp. to Court, no 20 dated 4 Mar.; Pol. Desp. from Court, no 23 dated 14 Jun.; Pol. Desp. from Court, no 32 dated 28 Jul.), lapse of the territory of Jhansi to the British Government: adoption of an heir to that principality not recognised by Government (31 Mar., nos 153-83; *see also* 2 Mar. 1855, no 75); (*xviii*) 1855—suppression of the suspected slave trade carried on by British and other subjects in India with the Imam of Muscat's dominions (26 Jan., nos 12, 13); prayer of Debendra Singh, ex-Raja of Manipur, for release from his imprisonment at Dacca and for an increase of his pension (13 Apr., no 122), prayer of the Rani of Jalaun for an increase of her pension (27 Apr., no 137), treaty with the Nepal Durbar for the mutual surrender of criminals (27 Apr., nos 41, 44), claim of the Patiala state to supremacy over the Chiefship of Bhuddour (27 Apr., nos 266-8), payment of tribute by Maharaja Ghulab Singh of Kashmere in shawls (15 Jun., nos 301, 303, and 306; 5 Oct., no 181), treaty of friendship and commerce with Siam (29 Jun., no 196), preservation of the tombs of Haidar Ali Khan and Tipu Sultan (16 Nov., no 91); (*xix*) 1858—transportation of the ex-King of Delhi (Bahadur Shah II) and other state prisoners and their attendants to Rangoon (10 Dec., nos 26-8), Proclamation regarding the assumption of the Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen Victoria (31 Dec., nos 1175-1214); (*xx*) 1859—capture and trial of Tantia Topi (15 Apr., nos 118-20; 22 Apr., nos 157-68), terms to be offered to Nana Sahib, the Begum Hazrat Mahal and Munno Khan in the event of their surrender (18 Jul., nos 247-8), aboli-

tion of Mint in the Native States in Bundelkhand (22 Jul., nos 61-3; 9 Sep., nos 174-6), abolition of transit duties collected by the Gaikwar at British villages in Gujarat (14 Oct., nos 4-30), appointment of a *Sardar* as the sole responsible guardian of the young Maharaja of Bharatpur (23 Dec., no 270).

2. Index to Proceedings, 1790-1859 . . 94 vols

Volume 1 (1790) also contains indexes of the Public and Secret Departments for 1775. The printed decennial indexes of the Political and Secret Branches, 1830-59, are entered under the Secret Branch.

3. Original Consultations, 1790-1859 . . 2,236 bdls

O. C. 24 Feb. 1794, no 3-A contains an interesting account of the system of Government of Assam, its political and religious conditions, commerce, etc. This account has been published in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's *North East Frontier of India* and other books.

The Original Political Consultations regarding the hill-road from Simla to Tibet recorded during the period June 1850—Apr. 1855 were transferred to the Public Works Department, who thereafter took up the management of this head of business.

4. Body Sheets, 1790-1800 . . . . . 2 bdls

The Body Sheets for later years are with the Original Consultations of the respective dates.

5. Letters from Court, 1790-1859 . . 64 vols

The first volume of this series (1790-96) contains some Public General letters for 1785.

6. Letters from Court, 1836-59 . . . 33 bdls

7. Index and abstract of ditto, 1824-26, 1835-39 . . . . 3 vols

8. Register of ditto, 1843-59 . . . . 3 ,,

9. Letters to Court, 1789-1859 . . . 121 ,,

There is only one letter of 1789, dated 5 Nov., contained in the first volume. Several of the volumes contain letters dealing with the affairs of particular provinces and places or with particular subjects. These are specified in the detailed printed list.

10. Letters to Court, 1830-59 . . . 77 bdls

In these are included some Special and Separate letters for 1837-9 and Judicial and Revenue letters for Apr. and Nov. 1842 and 1851.

11. Index and abstract of Letters to Court, 1829-32 . . . . 1 vol

12. Ditto, 1829-43 . . . . . 14 bdls

13. Letters to Secretary, India House, 1837-43 . . . . 1 bdl

The above include the following Ootacamund papers:—

(i)	Proceedings, 16 Jun.—25 Oct. 1834 .	8 vols
(ii)	Index to ditto (in duplicate) . .	2 ,,
(iii)	Original Consultations, 16 Jun.-25 Oct. 1834	14 bdls
(iv)	Letters to Court, 1834, 1855 . .	3 vols

One letter dated 4 June 1834 and all those for 1855 are from the Governor General. There are also abstracts for 1855.

The dairies of letters issued, 1811-59 and of letters received, 1819-59 are shown under the Foreign Branch.

Secret and Separate Branch, 1761-1811

The functions of this branch were confined to the consideration of certain special questions as they arose. As the name implies its proceedings were wholly disconnected with any other branch. Necessarily, its records are not continuous. Those which are available in the Imperial Record Department range from 1761 to 1811 and deal with the following subjects, *viz.*, (*i*) 1761-2—conduct of Ram Charan Roy, a political banian in the East India Company's service, who carried on criminal correspondence with Kamgar Khan against the English; (*ii*) 1773—enquiry into the conduct of Raja Shitab Rai, *Naib Diwan* of Bihar, for alleged maladministration of revenues; (*iii*) 1773-4—trial of Muhammad Riza Khan, *Naib Diwan* of Bengal, for alleged monopoly of grain during the famine of 1770, misappropriation of revenues and other moneys and conspiracy; (*iv*) 1781-3—capture of the Dutch Settlements in Bengal and connected transactions; (*v*) 1787—designs of Tipu Sultan of Mysore and relations with other native powers; (*vi*) 1788-90—revision of the Civil Establishment and reduction of political charges at native courts; (*vii*) 1796—intelligence about Persia and Turkey; rearrangement of the Army; (*viii*) 1797—expedition to Manilla; (*ix*) 1799—insurrection at Benares headed by Wazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh; (*x*) 1808-11—diplomatic negotiations with Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Kabul, Sind, Ranjit Singh and other native powers; expeditions against the settlements of hostile European nations in India and the East, *e.g.* Macao, French Islands, Java, etc.; rising of Amir Khan of Tonk and the Pindari troubles. It is further to be noted that from 1796 onwards the Secret and Separate Branch acted generally as a kind of political intelligence bureau. The details of the records are given below. A press-list of these papers is ready in manuscript. The India Office set is much less complete (*see* pages 41, 43, 49 and 50 of Sir William Foster's *Guide to the India Office Records*).

1.	Proceedings, April 1761—March 1811 .	34 vols
2.	Index to Proceedings, 1787-88, 1797, 1799, 1808-11	9 ,,

3. Original Consultations, 1773—March 1811 31 bdls
4. Body Sheets, 1773—March 1811 . . 4 ,,
5. Letters to Court or their Secret Committee, January-November 1789; October 1810 3 vols

Secret Department of Inspection, 1766-87.

This branch of the secretariat came into existence in 1766 under the style of the Committee of Inspection. It was known at different times as the Board of Inspection, Secret Department of Inspection or Department of Reform, of which the second one has been the most familiar name. Originally an adjunct to the Public, it came to be associated with the Secret Department in 1784, and eventually merged into the Secret and Separate Department in 1787. Its functions were to examine into the working of the various Government offices and departments, civil and military, to make arrangements for the proper conduct of official business and to curtail superfluous or unnecessary expenditure.

The following constitute the available records of this series. A partly incomplete set existed at the India Office very long ago but it cannot be traced now (*see* Sir William Foster's *Guide to the India Office Records*, page 49).

1. Proceedings, 1782, October-December, 1785, April-December, 1786 . . 2 vols
2. Copies of letters issued, 1782-86 . . 1 vol
3. Original Consultations, 1770, 1778, 1784-87 . . . . 1 bdl
4. Body Sheets, 1770, 1784-87 . . . 1 vol

Although these papers deal with the year 1770, 1778 and 1782-87 (February) only—and with the earlier three years more or less nominally—yet they possess a considerable amount of interest as affording an insight into the details of the East India Company's administration during the latter part of the eighteenth century and illustrating the remarkable care which the members of the Board of Inspection displayed in their handling of various delicate and intricate problems concerning public affairs. The following is a broad outline of the subjects which came within the purview of this body:—

(*i*) Accounts of the Export-Warehouse and of the Aurangs (1770), statement of the *Zamindari* charges payable at the *Khalisa* (1785, SI 329-42), charges on the collection of the *Diwani*, ceded lands and *Subah* Bihar for 1776-77 (1785, O. C. 22 November, no 9), comparative statement of the charges of the Company's Marine from 1 May 1776 to 30 April 1777 and from 1 May 1784 to 30 April 1785 (1786, O. C. 4 April, nos 29, 30); (*ii*) Governor General's minute on the state of finances, also

accounts of various transactions (1785, SI 454-86), regulations for the audit of public accounts (1785); (*iii*) abolition of offices and appointments; Harbour-Master, Superintendent of Powder Works, the Company's Attorney, Compiler of Records (1783), Interpreter and Crier to the Court of Quarter Sessions (1784), Committee of Grain, Committee of Accounts and its successor the Comptroller of Accounts, Grain-Keeper, Auditor General beyond the Provinces, Paymaster of the Works, Compiler of Standing Orders, Assistant Accountant General in the Ordnance Department, Quarter-Master General to the Bengal Army, Resident at Acheen (1785); (*iv*) list of officers and employees in various departments (1783), reduction of office establishments (1784), Governor General's minute on the need for economy and Board's resolution effecting retrenchments in respect of appointments and salaries (O. C. 27 June, no 1), curtailment of revenue charges, withdrawal of house-rent and other allowances, reduction of pensions (1785), grant of subsistence allowance to persons thrown out of employment (1785-86); (*v*) suspension of works, fortifications, etc. at Budge Budge and Manikhali Point (1783); (*vi*) Board's resolution regarding the curtailment of military charges (1784, O. C. 20 December, no 2), restricted use of arms, ammunitions and all other stores, resolution on the allowances, clothing and further matters relating to the Army, with various connected tables (1785 S I 119-201), changes and reduction in the Army (1786, O. C. 14 March, nos 1, 2; *also* Progs 16 and 22 May); (*vii*) retrenchment in respect of the contribution made by the Nawab Vazir of Oudh towards the cost of maintaining an English Army in his dominions (1785); (*viii*) liquidation of the Company's bonded debt (1785, O. C. 1 August, nos 1, 2; *also* 1786); (*ix*) question of extending patronage to the Bank of Bengal (1786, O. C. 9 March, no 8; O. C. 14 March, nos 4, 5; SI 128); (*x*) Hospital and Military Boards assembled (1786, 23 May); (*xi*) Court of Directors' orders about remodelling and reforming the administration (1786, SI 138-56), ditto about the procedure to be followed in discharging Company's servants (O. C. 5 April, no 20), Court's opinions on retrenchments (1786, O. C. 20 September, nos 1, 2).

A press-list of the records of the Secret Department of Inspection has been published (Calcutta, 1917).

Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1803-5.

A special department called the Revenue Department of the Ceded Provinces was created in February 1803 to deal with matters

of justice and revenue relating to those territories; other heads of business pertaining to them were conducted through the ordinary departments of the Supreme Government. In November 1804 the conquered provinces were brought within the scope of the new branch and its name was accordingly changed to the Department of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The proceedings of this department were recorded under the three heads, Revenue, Judicial and Public, the subjects embraced by them being respectively Revenue proper, Judicial and Separate Revenue, *i.e.*, Customs, Salt, Opium. It was abolished in August 1805 and its duties were then distributed among the regular secretariats, *viz.*, the Revenue, Judicial and Public Departments, within whose jurisdiction they would ordinarily have come. Of the Revenue and Judicial proceedings, only the few papers entered against serial nos 40 and 41 in the list of the miscellaneous records of the Foreign departments are forthcoming. These were received by transfer from the Government of Bengal. The Public papers will be found under the Separate Revenue Branch of the Finance Department. A complete duplicate set of the three classes of proceedings appear to exist at the India Office, *vide* pages 187-88 of the *List of Consultations, Proceedings, etc., Bengal, 1704-1858*, issued by that office.

Tenasserim Papers, 1830-54

These are Original Consultations of the Government of Bengal in various branches relating to the affairs of Tenasserim, and were evidently transferred to the Government of India when the latter took over the administration of that place directly in their own hands. The details of the available records, which appear to be partly incomplete, are as follows:—

1. Original Consultations (Judicial), 19 Jan. 1830-9 Nov. 1854 . . .	26 bdls
2. Original Consultations (Revenue), 16 Dec. 1833-15 Jun. 1854 . . .	6 ,,
3. Original Consultations (General), 1 Dec. 1834-28 Sep. 1854 . . .	2 ,,
4. Original Consultations (Separate-Customs), 1835, 1842, 1844-48 .	1 bdl
5. Original Consultations (Marine), 9 May 1838-29 Apr. 1854 . .	6 bdls
6. Original Consultations (Marine-Steam), 4 Jan. 1838-12 Jan. 1854 . .	1 bdl
7. Original Consultations (Ecclesiastical), 6 Jan.-24 Mar. 1853	1 ,,
8. Index to nos 1-7	1 vol

Bengal Original Political Papers, 1834-43

These comprise the following, *viz.*:—

(1) Original Political Consultations of the Government of Bengal, being a selection of papers from that series relating to the North-East Frontier of India, Sambalpur (then called South-West Frontier), Tenasserim Provinces and Khasia Hills and the affairs of the Nawabs of Murshidabad and Dacca and of the princes of the ex-royal (Tipu Sultan's) family of Mysore; and (2) Original General (Foreign) Consultations of the above Government with the Body Sheets, containing transactions in respect of foreign powers and external politics generally. Unlike (1) these represent the entire proceedings of each date.

The papers, which cover the period, 3 Dec. 1834-5 Apr. 1843, appear to have been transferred to the Government of India in October 1843 when the branches of business with which they deal were allotted to that Government.

They are contained in . . . . 5 bdls

Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers, 1845-59.

These represent a number of Original Consultations recorded by the Government of Bengal in their General, Judicial and Political Branches from time to time concerning the British diplomatic relations with the countries named above. They appear to have been transferred to the Government of India at a subsequent date when the political charge of those countries was directly assumed by that Government . . . . . . 1 bdl

Sambalpur Papers, 1849-59

From the time of its annexation by the British Government in 1849 and until 1862 when it was made a part of the Central Provinces, Sambalpur was within the jurisdiction of the Government of Bengal. The papers alluded to above are Original Consultations of the Bengal Government in the General and Judicial Departments relating to the administration of that place and were transferred to the Government of India as a result of the change in the administrative control. They are apparently incomplete. The particulars are as follows:—

1. Original Consultations (General), May 1849—3 July 1850 and 10 Aug. 1857 1 bdl
2. Original Consultations (Judicial), 1857-59 . . . . 3 bdls

Sambalpur has since 1912 formed part of the province of Bihar and Orissa.

North-Western Provinces Original Consultations, 1840-58

The majority of these are Political Consultations of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and cover the period 1840-43.

The rest fall under the heads Judicial and Revenue and date from 1842 to 1858. They relate to the affairs of certain principalities and native states, *e.g.*, Bundelkhand, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, etc., which were at one time within the administrative jurisdiction of the above Government but subsequently came under the control of the Government of India. Necessarily the papers represent only portions of the series to which they belong. These were transferred to the Supreme Government presumably when the change of jurisdiction took place.

They are contained in . . . . 4 bdls

China Papers, 1839-50, 1855

These comprise the original correspondence and accounts of the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the Second China Expedition, 1840-44, otherwise known as the Opium War. They are contained in . . 12 bdls

Kabul Papers, 1839-59

These are a collection of printed copies of letters received in or issued from the Foreign Department (Political and Secret Branches) of the Government of India in connection with the British relations with Afghanistan and were printed in 1884-85 at a time when a commission of Russian and British officers was appointed to fix the northern boundary of that country. There are four sets of them, two bound and two consisting of loose copies, which are contained in . . . . 6 vols and 2 bdls

Jagir Statements, 1847-57

The Persian expression *Jagir* is made up of two words, *viz.*, *Ja* or *Jai*=place, and *gir*=taking or occupying; it thus means place-holding. A *jagir* may be granted to a person as a mark of royal favour or in recognition of services rendered to the state, to support monastic institutions, temples, mosques, etc., for colonizing waste lands, or to persons belonging to the professional singers' caste. The grants are generally subject to various conditions and are either hereditary or only for the life-time of the grantees. They are liable to forfeiture on failure of performance of the requisite conditions or on incurring displeasure of the government. The *Jagir* Statements which number 215 are Original Consultations of the Foreign (Political) and Secret Branches. They relate to investigations into and disposal by the Government of India of such holdings in the Punjab, which the holders enjoyed by virtue of grants from the Mughal Emperors and other rulers. Five additional consultations, *viz.*, nos 79-83 of 20 November 1857, which contain the pension statements of the members of the royal family of Oudh, are kept with these papers.

Persia Despatches, 1834-59

These are copies of letters addressed by the British Envoy in Persia to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, later the Secretary of State for India, and cover . . 38 vols

Correspondence, 1838-58

A number of correspondence pertaining to the Foreign Department which took place between the Secretaries to Government at the Presidency and the Secretary in Camp (*e.g.*, with the Governor General on tour) are contained in these . . 4 bdls

Malacca Proceedings, 1851-59

These comprise the following:—

1. Quarterly narratives of the proceedings of the Government of the Straits of Malacca (latterly Straits Settlements) in the Foreign Department, 1851 (last quarter), 1859. 1 vol
2. Abstracts of the monthly proceedings of ditto, 1852-59 . . . . 3 vols

Tenasserim and Martaban Proceedings, 1855-59

These are abstracts of the weekly proceedings of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces and are contained in . . . . 5 vols

Central India Agency Records, 1806-59

These are printed copies of certain selected files of records belonging to the office of the principal political officer of government (later known as the Agent to the Governor General in Central India) in charge of the affairs connected with the native states of Central India. There is a printed index of the subjects of these cases and the whole is contained in . . . . 1 bdl

Miscellaneous Records of the Foreign Department, 1596-1859

The miscellaneous records fall outside the regular series of proceedings, though they occasionally include papers or copies of papers which are mentioned or embodied in the latter. They treat of particular subjects and have been kept separately for convenience of reference. Demi-official and private correspondence as well as notes and documents which could not properly go into the proceedings find a place among them. The miscellaneous records of the Foreign Department cover nos 1—388, with 23 intermediate ones; while number 126 has been cancelled and no 387 is excluded from the present list. Of these, items 40, 41, 321, 323, 329, 344, 355, 371, 375, 380 and 385 consist of loose papers; the rest

are bound folio volumes. The bulk of the matter embraced by them is varying. A brief description of them is given in the accompanying schedule. According to the established usage, they have been arranged in the record room and listed in chronological sequence; but with a view to facilitate consultation, the entries in the present schedule are shewn in the alphabetical order of their headings. The serial numbers of the entries are printed in the beginning; while the figures which come after them near the right-hand margin represent the numbers of the records noticed therein, as the same appear in the chronological list.

Serial No.	Description.	No in the list.
1.	ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL AND COLLECTORS. This volume contains correspondence between the Secretary with the Governor General on tour and the Secretary to the Government at Fort William on the one hand and the Accountant-General and Collectors on the other. The topics are all of a routine nature, such as the payment of the expense of the touring establishments of the Governor General, remission of the pilgrims' duties in favour of Maharajas Baji Rao and Vinayak Rao and their followers, petition of Rani Dhan Kunwar and Rani Lad Kunwar of Landour in respect of the redemption of certain Government Promissory Notes, a statement of the gold and silver coins struck off out of the bullion received from the Government of Ava under the terms of their treaty with the English Government, 1830-2	254
2.	ACHIN. Proceedings of Sir T. S. Raffle and Captain J. M. Coombs on their mission to Achin in 1819. (Incomplete)	167
3.	ADDRESSES TO LORD CANNING, Governor General, presented by the Rajas of the Punjab and the Chiefs of Peshawar on the occasion of his visit to those places, 1859	384
4.	ADJUTANT GENERAL. This is a volume of correspondence chiefly between the Secretary with the Governor General on tour and the Adjutant General of the Army and relates to military transactions which have connection with the Political Department. The only important papers in the volume appear to be the reports sent by Captain J. Broadhurst, the Commanding Officer, from Cherrapunji on the state of	

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
	the troops employed on an expedition to the Khasia Hills. The rest deal with routine matters and include a number of ordinary memorials and representations from military officers. 1830-2	253
5.	AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA. A geographical memoir respecting Afghanistan and Persia, 1839. (Author unknown)	336
6.	ALEXANDER'S EXPEDITION TO INDIA. H. T. Prinsep's narrative of it, *circa* 1842. Incomplete. (Published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Volume XI, pages 561-72, 1842)	346
7.	ARABIA. A long and interesting account of Captain G. F. Sadleir's mission to Arabia, undertaken in 1819, with a route from El Katif in the Persian Gulf to Yamba in the Red Sea. Captain Sadleir was entrusted with the charge of a confidential despatch from the Government of Bombay to His Excellency Ibrahim Pasha, Commanding the Turkish Army employed in Arabia against the Wahabis, with a view to complete the reduction of that power. (Printed in Bombay, 1866)	165
8.	ARAKAN. Copies of correspondence with the Special Commissioners in Arakan relating to various administrative questions, 1826-7 . .	194
9.	———. Correspondence with the Commissioner at Arakan, 1830-2	252
10.	ASAD-ULLAH KHAN, of Delhi. Papers on the subject of his claims in respect of certain *Jagirs*, 1830. Asad-ullah was the famous Persian and Urdu poet who wrote under the poetical name of Ghalib	208
11.	AVA. Captain S. F. Hannay's Journal of a mission to the north of Ava and a geographical sketch of the route to the amber mines, 1835-6	322
12.	——. Correspondence with the Resident at Ava, 1830-2. (Volumes I-IV)	210-13
13.	——. J. Crawford's Journal of a mission to the Court of Ava with a supplementary note explaining the objections urged against the conduct of the mission, 1827	200

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
14.	AVA. Report and Journal of Major M. Symes respecting his embassy to Ava, with appendices, 1803. This embassy was sent out by the Marquess of Wellesley and must not be confounded with the previous embassy which Major Symes undertook in 1795 under instructions from Lord Teignmouth and a report of which was published in London in 1800. The object of the present mission was to check any attempt which might be made by the French after the peace of Amiens to secure a footing in Burma.	109
15.	BAHAWALPUR. Treaty concluded between the East India Company and Nawab Rukn-ud-Daulah of Bahawalpur, 1838. Original in Persian, with English translation	329
16.	BAJI RAO. Copies of correspondence with the Commissioners with Baji Rao, 1826-7; October 1830—October 1832. These deal with the subject of pensions of Baji Rao and his adherents and other routine matters	187·8
17.	BALAMBANGAN. Copy of a Public General Letter from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 12th June 1771, regarding Balambangan, Manilla and Sulu, together with various connected papers, 1761-71. The letter gives directions for the establishment of a settlement at Balambangan or some other convenient place in the neighbourhood	13
18.	———————. (Labuan), 1775. Proceedings of the Chief and Council at Balambangan in Labuan Island, February-May 1775. This volume contains a copy of a General Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 12th May 1775, reporting the loss of the settlement which had been taken by surprise on 26th February by a party of Suluans (incomplete)	39
19.	BALLABHGARH. Copies of correspondence relating to the affairs of Ballabhgarh State, in Delhi District, 1831-2	282
20.	BAY OF BENGAL MURDER CASE, 1857. Copies of judgments and other papers connected with the case of Nga Hoong and others who were convicted by the Supreme Court at Calcutta on a charge of murder committed in	

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
	an island in the Bay of Bengal and their appeal to the Privy Council against that decision. The documents contain important discussions concerning the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at that time. The conviction was set aside by the Privy Council on the ground of the absence of such jurisdiction. (Portion printed)	373
21.	BENARES. Correspondence with the Agent at Benares, November 1830—October 1832 . .	245
22.	————. Letters from the Agent at that place to the Persian Secretary, 1798-1813, with index. These communications deal mainly with the affairs of Wazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh, of the family of Raja Chet Singh and of certain branches of the royal family of Delhi residing at Benares	76
23.	BENGAL. A Bill for better Government of Bengal, 1776	40 A
24.	———— FINANCES. J. Grant's Historical and Comparative analysis since the Mughal Conquest, 1784 (Incomplete). Complete analysis published as an appendix to the *Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 1812;* also in W. K. Firminger's edition of above report, Volume III, *Calcutta,* 1917	44
25.	————————, 1775-7. Minutes by Warren Hastings, Governor General, and the Members of his Council in 1775, with two letters from Sir Philip Francis, Member of Council, to Lord North, dated 17th September 1777, upon the future settlement of the revenues of Bengal. (Portion press-listed in Secret Department, Volume I, page 273. Portion printed by Sir Philip Francis in his *Original Minutes of the Governor General and Council of Fort William on the settlement of revenue of Bengal,* London, 1782 . .	40
26.	BHARATPUR. Copies of letters from Lord Combermere, Commander-in-Chief, to Baron Amherst, Governor General, about the Bharatpur expedition, 1825-6	189

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
27.	BHARATPUR. Correspondence with the Resident at Bharatpur, December 1830—February 1833	257
28.	———— JEWELS AND TREASURE, 1826-27. Copies of correspondence between Government and the Bharatpur Prize Agents regarding the jewels, etc., captured at that place in 1826	195
29.	BHASAWAR TO AJMER. Narrative of a journey from Bhasawar in the Bharatpur territory to Ajmer, with particulars of the predatory associations located in the surrounding Rajputana States, specially in the Shekhawati tract, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lockett, Superintendent and Political Agent on special duty in the North-Western Provinces, April-June 1831	272
30.	BRIGGS, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. Copies of correspondence relating to his official conduct while employed as Political Agent, Khandesh. The papers, which date from 1821-27, refer to administrative and revenue matters and to measures taken to suppress the predatory occupations of the local Bhils. They were forwarded to the Supreme Government by the Government of Bombay in 1832	296
31.	BUNDELKHAND. Correspondence with the Agent at Bundelkhand, November 1830—August 1832	246
32.	CAMBAY. Précis of information regarding the first connection of the East India Company with Cambay, 1630-1847, compiled from the records of the Government of Bombay by their Political Secretary Mr. A. Malet (printed in Calcutta in 1865)	4
33.	CAMP NOTIFICATIONS, 1842-3. These were issued from the camp of the Governor-General while on tour in the Upper Provinces. With the exception of a few relating to routine matters connected with the military and political departments, they deal with one or other of the following events, *viz.*, the first Afghan War, Second China Expedition, conquest of Sind and Baluchistan, and give publicity to certain correspondence and despatches bearing on	

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
	them. The papers include extracts from the Government gazette and are all printed . .	347
34.	CANTON. Copies of correspondence with the Select Committee at Canton with reference to their troubles with the Chinese, 1831-2 . .	289
35.	CARNATIC. Copies of correspondence describing the measures to be adopted consequent on the death of Nawab Muhammad Ghaus of the Carnatic, 1855	372
36.	————. Papers connected with the question of succession, 1800-1	90—1
37.	————. Papers regarding the accession of Nawab Azim Jah, 1819	166
38.	————. Papers regarding the accession of Nawab Muhammad Ghaus, 1825 . .	186
39.	————. Report by R. Woolf and L. Place, dated 1st July 1793, on the accounts of the Nawab of the Carnatic in connection with the expenses of the troops given to him by the Company in order to defend his territories against the invasion of Haidar Ali	59
40.	CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES. One Judicial consultation, of 1805, containing a plan of the fortifications round the jail at Bareilly, enclosed with a letter dated 17th January 1805 from the Acting Magistrate of that place	115B
41.	————————————. Original Revenue consultations relating to them, of 1804. These accounts and papers, which number fifteen, were submitted by Major J. G. Graham, Acting Collector of Ahmednagar, and were enclosed with Major-General M. G. Wellesley's letter, dated the 11th November 1804. (*See* particulars of the Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces on pages 65-6)	115A
42.	CENTRAL INDIA. Copies of correspondence between M. S. Elphinstone, Resident at Nagpur, and the Marquess of Wellesley, Governor General, regarding the affairs of Central India, December 1804—October 1805	112

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43.	CHARTERPARTY CONTRACT with the managing owner and the captain of the ship *Mermaid*, lying at the port of Hongkong, regarding the employment of that vessel in the Company's service, 1841	344
44.	CLAUDE MARTIN'S WILL. Copy of shorthand writer's notes of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council delivered by Lord Brougham on the 22nd February 1837 in the matter of the Mayor of Lyons and others, appellants, *versus* the East India Company and the Attorney General, respondents, respecting the will of Major-General Claude Martin, the well-known French officer in the Company's service, on whose benefactions the La Martiniere Colleges at Calcutta and Lucknow and other public institutions in India and France were founded .	323
45.	COCHIN CHINA. This volume contains a curious account of an embassy to Cochin China said to have been sent in 1822 by order of the Emperor of Ava. It abounds with much curious information respecting the movements of the French in that quarter. The embassy was composed of G. Gibson, as the head, and a number of local men	174
46.	COMMISSIONERS. Correspondence with the Commissioners of Agra, Alipore, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dacca, Furrukhabad, Kumaun and Moradabad, November 1830-2	240
47.	CORRESPONDENCE. Copies of correspondence between G. Swinton, Chief Secretary, and the Secretary with Lord William Bentinck, Governor General on tour, October 1830—January 1833, Volumes I—VI . .	263—8
48.	——————. Demi-official letters written by the Persian Secretary to different persons, 1817-21, 1825-31, 1833-40	157—9
49.	——————. Demi-official letters written by the Registrar, 1820-7	170
50.	——————. Miscellaneous demi-official correspondence from different officials and private persons, 1816-40. This collection includes a large number of letters written by the most	

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
	distinguished Indian administrators and officials of the period and affords valuable materials for a study of the current political history of the Company	136-54
51.	CORRESPONDENCE, between the Secretary with the Governor General on tour in the Upper Provinces and Secretary to the Government at Fort William, other officials and private individuals. The only papers of interest in this volume are those about the purchase of articles from certain English jewellery firms in Calcutta for the purpose of being given away as present at Darbars and those relating to the assistance afforded to the Hungarian traveller Alexander Csoma de Koros for studying the Tibetan language and literature and collecting Tibetan manuscripts on behalf of the Company. Among the articles for presentation special mention may be made of "a very handsome *pandan* (*i.e.*, a box in which betel and its apparatus are kept) and stand of jade stone richly inlaid of gold, set with rubies, emeralds and diamonds in flowers and clusters, fitted into an octagon box and shifting tray lined inside with white satin and velvet and outside with green velvet, the whole fitted into a mahogany box lined with blue velvet, lock and key and brass lifting handles"—valued at 8,000 sicca rupees, presented to the King of Oudh on His Majesty's parting visit to the Governor General. 1831-32	276
52.	DELHI. Letters from the Residents at that place, 1810-14	123
53.	——— AND AJMER. Correspondence with the Resident at Delhi and Agent at Ajmer, 1830-3	225—9
54.	——— AND ALWAR. Copies of correspondence with the Resident at Delhi and the Agent to the Governor General in Ajmer concerning the Raja of Alwar's intrigue with Jaipur State and his hostility towards certain chiefs, May 1831—December 1832	279
55.	———AND RAJPUTANA. Copies of correspondence with the Residents or Political Agents at Haraoti, Kota, Bundi, etc., 1830-2 .	217

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56.	DUTCH AND FRENCH. Letters from the Governor General at Batavia to the Marquess of Hastings, and from the French and Dutch authorities at Chandernagore and Chinsura, 1817-20. (Originals)	156
57.	——— TREATIES. With the native princes of the Eastern Archipelago, 1596-1796. These are English abstracts of the contracts or treaties and contain an introduction giving a summary of the Dutch commercial transactions in the East	1
58.	———————. Connected papers containing details of the aforesaid contracts or treaties, 1607-1771; 1732-66. The first vol. is partly and the second entirely in Dutch . .	2—3
59.	EAST INDIA COMPANY, early incidents, 1687-8. This volume contains papers on the following subjects, *viz.*, (*i*) the peace made by Job Charnock with the Moors, (*ii*) privileges of the East India Company in India and (*iii*) disputes between the English and French East India Companies. (Copies obtained from the India Office and printed by Sir G. W. Forrest)	5A
60.	EDUCATION. Report of the Committee appointed by Government for public instruction in India, 1823	178
61.	FINANCE COMMITTEE, 1830-1. This is an interesting collection of papers comprising the report of the Civil Finance Committee, together with minutes by each of the members as well as of W. B. Bayley and Sir C. T. Metcalfe respecting the constitution of the Indian Governments; also minutes of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief	237
62.	FORT ST GEORGE. Diary of transactions, December 1798—April 1799. This is merely a note of the letters and other postal articles despatched from day to day during the period mentioned	75
63.	FORT ST GEORGE. Political Miscellany Books, 1818—November 1822. These contain copies of what seem to be merely the routine correspondence of the Government of Madras. It is noteworthy however that the monthly diaries of letters received and issued by the Resident in	

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
	Mysore in the Public Department (October 1817 —September 1822), which were regularly forwarded to that Government for information, are to be found among them	160—4
64.	FRASER MURDER CASE, 1835. Narrative of the proceedings on the trial of Nawab Shams-ud-Din Khan of Ferozepore for the murder of W. Fraser, Agent and Commissioner at Delhi	320
65.	GENERAL LETTERS. Copies of despatches from the Secretary of State to the Governments of Madras and Bombay in various departments, 1859 etc. Portion printed	386
66.	——————, MILITARY. Copies of some such communications exchanged between the Court of Directors and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, 1798-1813 .	77
67.	GWALIOR. Correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior, 1830-2, Volumes I—II . . .	234—5
68.	————. Correspondence with the Resident at Gwalior regarding the Sindhia's contingent and the *Jagir* belonging to the Khichi Chief, 1831	273
69.	HARDA AND HOSHANGABAD. The volume which is styled as the "Harda Case" contains correspondence with the Residents at Gwalior and Indore, and the Agent to the Governor General, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, relating to boundary disputes and other diplomatic questions subsisting between the British Government and the Gwalior State. The bulk of the papers refer to the undue interference of the Principal Assistant at Hoshangabad and the Political Agent at Bhopal with the jurisdiction of the above state in the case of a respectable person of Harda named Keshab Narain, who was accused of a sordid offence by the native government. There are some discussions about the suppression of the Thugs residing within the Gwalior territory. 1832	304
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83.	KALAT. History of Kalat, 1841, including a description of the routes in Sind and Afghanistan, by Major R. Leech, Political Assistant, on a mission to Kabul, together with a report on the Bolan Pass by James Nock, the accompanying draughtsman. 2 copies. (Published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Volume XII, Pt. I, January—June 1843, pp. 473-512)	341-2
84.	KHETRI ROBBERY, 1834 and other matters. This volume contains copies of correspondence with quite a large number of officials, mostly political, which cover a wide range of topics and vary in size and importance. Some of the subjects treated in them are as follows, *viz*., particulars of a robbery committed in the town of Rewary by the subjects of the Raja of Khetri, looting in the village of Hansi (Hissar district) by the subjects of Jaipur State; also other matters relating to the affairs of that state, inroad into the British territory near Allahabad by an officer of the Oudh government in persuit of certain refugees from that province, etc., etc.	319
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200.	STATE PRISONERS. This volume contains correspondence relating to the release of the imposter Chitur Singh, an insurgent leader, describing himself as a brother of late Raja of Satara, and of Durjan Sal, late Raja of Bharatpur, both of whom were state prisoners in the Allahabad Fort and the confinement of Balbhadra Singh, late Raja of Unchahra (Nagod) in that fort. 1831-32	280
201.	SUMATRA. A history of the east coast of Sumatra between Diamond Point and Siak by J. Anderson, Agent to the Government of the Prince of Wales Island, 1823. It deals with all possible aspects of history—economic, political, geographical, etc. (Incomplete). Published in Anderson's *Mission to Sumatra*, pp. 191-347. Edinburgh, London, 1826 . .	177
202.	SUPPLIES FOR AFGHAN MISSION. Papers regarding Munshi Mohan Lal's claims to compensation for supplies said to have been provided for the British Army at Kabul, 1855 .	371
203.	TANJORE RAJ CASE, 1857-9. Copies of papers connected with the appeal of the Secretary of State for India to the Privy Council against the judgment given by the Madras Supreme Court in favour of Rani Kamakshiamba Bai Saheba, the senior widow of the Raja of Tanjore, with regard to the inheritance of the properties of that estate. The Raja, who was without any male heirs, died intestate in 1855 and the British Government claimed the estate as having lapsed to them. The appeal was allowed; but Lord Canning, the then Governor General, very magnanimously caused the whole assets of the Raj to be restored to the family of the deceased Raja, retaining for the British Government only a few articles which were strictly insignia of royalty. (Portion printed)	374—5
204.	TENASSERIM. Copies of correspondence with the Commissioners of the Tenasserim Province, 1826-7, 1831-2. These are interesting records of the early administration of that place	196—7
205.	THUGS. Statements of genealogical trees of the Thugs, 1835	321

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
206.	TIPU SULTAN. Correspondence, 1792. A copy of the diaries of conferences of Sir John Kennaway, Resident at Hyderabad, with the *Vakil* of Tipu Sultan, 14 February—9 April 1792, containing among other things a copy of the preliminary and final treaty with Tipu dated 22 February and 18 March respectively and *Jamabandi* of the countries ceded by Tipu to the East India Company, the Nizam and the Peshwa	54
207.	TOUNGOO TO PEGU. Lieutenant S. H. J. Parry's route-book from Toungoo to Pegu, 1854	369
208.	TURKISH ARABIA. Précis of information regarding the first connection of the East India Company with Turkish Arabia, together with the names of British Residents and Political Agents at Bagdad and Basra, 1646-1846, compiled from the records of the Government of Bombay	5
209.	VIZIANAGRAM. Copies of correspondence between the Government of Madras and the Chief and Council at Vizagapatam and Viziarama Razu, Raja of Vizianagram, regarding the sequestration of his estate, 1794 . . .	60
210.	UP-COUNTRY INDEX, 1814-15, 1817-18, 1826-7. These are indexes of letters received in and issued from the camp of the Governor General while on tour in the Upper Provinces .	132—4

Persian Department, 1759-1859.[1]

The Company's political and diplomatic transactions with Indian powers, land owners and other notables were conducted in Persian. So were also the correspondence with foreign oriental potentates. These take a definite shape after the victory of the English over Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey in 1757, that event at once giving them a political status in the country. The part of the secretariat where this class of work used to be done was known as the Persian Department. Up to 1801 the officer in charge was designated Persian Translator, and thereafter Persian Secretary. He had a number of European and Indian assistants; the chief among the latter was called *Mir Munshi*. In 1830 the post of Persian Secretary was abolished and his establishment

[1] There are a few stray papers of earlier dates for which see Sec. III below.

became a branch of the Political Department under the name of the Persian Office. It has since then been in charge of an Attaché. For a certain time the issue of passports was included among the duties of the Persian Department which, between the years 1823-36, also carried on correspondence with the General Committee of Public Instruction and on the subject of education generally. The majority of the Persian letters are written in the *Shikastah* or " broken style " ; a few are in the *nasta'liq* or " regular script ". The language gradually degenerated from a classical standard as Persian fell into disuse and local vernaculars took its place in the law courts. The change is most marked during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The records of the Persian Department may be divided under four main groups as noted below.

I. Correspondence, 1759-1859.

These are letters that passed between the East India Company through their servants, *viz.*, Governors, Political Residents, Secretaries to the Persian and Foreign Departments, on the one hand and the Indian rulers, chiefs, notables on the other. They also include letters written to and received from the Shah of Persia, the Chief of Kashgar and the Pashas of Egypt, Jeddah and Baghdad. The under-mentioned records constitute this group: excluding the English translations and abstracts, they are all in Persian.

1. Letters received, Original Persian (stray ones), 1764-69 . . . . 1 vol
2. Letters received, Original Persian, 1778-1859 . 111 bdls

Some of the more important letters are noticed below:—

(*i*) From the gentry of Calcutta to the Governor General, praying for the establishment of a Madrasah in Calcutta (1781, no 51).

(*ii*) From Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah of Oudh, complaining of Mr. Bristow's uncalled for interference in his affairs (1783, no 6).

(*iii*) From the Lama of Tibet, thanking the Governor General for the presents he sent through Mr Turner and asking him to keep their mutual correspondence secret in view of the writer being prohibited by the Chinese Government from having any dealings with foreigners (1784, no 15).

(*iv*) From Nana Farnavis, asking the Governor General to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam with a view to checking Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of writer (1785, no 94).

(*v*) From Nawab Mubarak-ud-Daulah of Murshidabad, requesting the Governor General to take steps for preventing an increase in the price of grain, particularly rice which from 40 seers a rupee has come down to 20 seers (1788, no 81).

(*vi*) From Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Benares, reporting that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined by Ghulam Qadir Khan after having been blinded by him (1788, no 501).

(*vii*) From the Nawab of Arcot, reporting that the English authorities took no steps to prevent Tipu Sultan's attack upon Poonamallee though they were informed of the danger beforehand (1792, no 49).

(*viii*) From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh (1799, no 25; 1799, no 435), Raja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur (1799, no 174), Raja Partab Sing of Jaipur (1799, no 260).

These relate to the murder of Mr G. Cherry, Agent to the Governor General at Benares, by Vazir Ali Khan, the deposed Nawab of Oudh. All bear the seals of the writers.

(*ix*) From Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore, expressing gratitude on being released and restored to the kingdom of his ancestors which had been usurped by Tipu Sultan's father, Haidar Ali Khan (1799, no 198).

(*x*) From Muhammad Abbas Quli Khan, son of Munir-ud-Daulah, praying for a *jagir* in consideration of the services he rendered to the English by defeating the object of Jaswant Rao Holkar who tried to buy the assistance of Shuja-ul-Mulk, King of Kabul, when the latter projected a campaign against Multan (1812, no 411).

3. Letters received, copies, Mar. 1769-1859 . . 124 vols

These are labelled *Bahi Khutut Amadani*. Vol. no 80 (Oct. 1827-9) contains letters from the King of Oudh to the Resident at Lucknow; vol. no 96 (1838 etc.) also contains issues for 1831.

A few specimens of the letters contained in these volumes are given below:—

(*i*) From Amat-uz-Zahra (Bahu Begam), mother of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daulah, sending a copy of a will executed by her on 14 Apr. 1810 in respect of all her property and requesting the Governor General to see that it is duly honoured after her death (1816, no 183).

(*ii*) From Zeb-un-Nisa (Begam Samru), intimating that by a will dated 16 Dec. 1831 she deposited Rs. 7,42,000 in the Company's treasury at Meerut to be used for charitable purposes (1832, no 39).

(*iii*) From the Amirs of Sind, requesting the Governor General either to restore them to their country which Sir Charles Napier seized from them or help them to represent their case to the Court of Directors (1848, no 352).

(*iv*) From Shahzada Shapur stating that on the death of Shah Shuja-ul Mulk he ascended the throne of Kabul with the assistance of General Pollock and other English Officers but had to flee to Hindustan when the minister conspired against him after the release of Dost Muhammad Khan and requesting Governor General's help for recovering the lost throne (1849, no 22).

(*v*) From Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, stating that he intends to send a deputation consisting of his mother, son and brother to wait upon H. M. Queen Victoria, and requesting the Governor General's assistance in this respect (1854-6, no 11).

4. Letters received, English translations, 1763-Sep. 1831 . . . . 87 vols

Some of these also contain either abstracts of letters received or translations of those issued during the periods to which they relate. There are ten (one only consists of abstracts and extracts of receipts and issues 1807-13) which pertain to the viceroyalty of the first Lord Minto and were transcribed from a collection of records belonging to the Minto family in England. They were brought out to India in connection with a historical project at the instance of Government during 1907-19.

The following are some of the more important letters:—

(*i*) From Nawab Mir Qasim, requesting the Governor General to observe certain restrictions in regard to the inland trade of the country (Jan.-Sep. 1763, no 1).

(*ii*) From Nawab Mir Qasim to Major Adams, declaring that he will kill all the English prisoners unless the Major refrains from devastating the King's country (Jan.-Sep. 1763, no 53).

(*iii*) From Nawab Najm-ud-Daulah, protesting against Nanda Kumar's arrest by the Board (1765, no 75).

(*iv*) From the King Shah Alam, urging the necessity of an alliance with the Rohillas and the Marathas (1765, no 129).

(*v*) From Raja Manuji, Madhu Rao's Vakil, to the Vazir, offering the Peshwa's help to the latter in his war with the English on condition of his assigning Bengal to the Marathas (1767-8, no 428A).

(*vi*) From Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah, intimating that Najib-ud-Daulah has joined the Marathas who are attempting to take possession of Etawa and other dependencies belong-

ing to Hafiz Rahmat Khan and suggesting that the Governor should send a large army under an able officer to drive the Marathas from Hindustan (1770, no 118).

(*vii*) From Raja Shitab Ray, reporting the capture of Delhi by the Marathas (1771, no 59).

(*viii*) From Udepuri Gusain, communicating Raja Janoji Bhonsla's demand on the English for immediate payment of the *qists* of the Bengal *chauth* (1771, no 103).

5. Letters received, English translations (spare copies in Mss.) Oct. 1765-1859 . . . 37 bdls

6. Letters received, English abstracts, 1759-1824 and 1853 . . . . 38 vols

Most of the volumes also contain abstracts of contemporary letters issued.

7. Letters issued, Persian drafts, 1810-59 . . 50 bdls

8. Letters issued, copies, Dec. 1766-1859 . . 117 vols

These contain letters issued in the name of the Governor General and are styled *Bahi Huzuri*. Most of the volumes for 1841-59 (nos 99-116) also contain letters from the Secretary.

The following are a few specimens of the letters contained in these volumes:—

(*i*) To Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah of Oudh, requesting him to oppose Ahmad Shah Abdali with the help of the English should he venture to advance eastwards from Delhi (1766-7, no 52).

(*ii*) To Muhammad Riza Khan, regarding the appointment of Englishmen as *Amins* in all the important districts to supervise revenue administration (1769-70, no 70).

(*iii*) To the King of Delhi, advising the King not to go to Delhi at the invitation of the Marathas as no reliance can be placed upon their words (1770, no 20).

(*iv*) To the Raja of Nepal, asking him to surrender those refractory zamindars who took refuge in his dominion on the fall of Oudh, and assuring him that they will be pardoned if they submit, also that the Company will show Begam Hazarat Mahal, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, every consideration befitting her rank except the restoration of her territories (1859, no 3).

9. Letters issued, copies, Dec. 1804-46 . . . . 42 vols

These letters are issued in the name of the Secretary and the volumes are labelled *Bahi Secretary*.

10. Letters issued, English translations, Feb. 1761-Jul. 1839 . . . . 78 vols

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Some contain abstracts as well. Volume no 46 (Aug. 1802-Nov. 1815) contains letters to Daulat Rao Sindhia and volume no 47 (Sep. 1802-Sep. 1815), those to the Nizam.

Some important letters are noticed below:—

(*i*) Proclamation regarding the deposition of Mir Qasim and reinstallation of Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal (1762-3, no 60).

(*ii*) To Nawab Najm-ud-Daulah, asking him to send Nanda Kumar to Calcutta to take his trial for corresponding with Balwant Sing (1765, no 15).

(*iii*) To Munir-ud-Daulah, forming a plan for the regular payment of the Bengal tribute to the King of Delhi and ratifying a treaty with the King presented by Munir-ud-Daulah (1766-7, no 207).

11. Letters issued, English translations, (spare copies in Mss.) Apr. 1778-Jan. 1859 . 12 bdls

12. Letters issued, English abstracts, 1759-71, 1773-77, 1793, 1819 . . . . . . 5 vols

13. Persian indexes (register of receipts and issues), 1801-59 . . . . 25 ,,

These are called *Fihristi Bahi*.

II. Proceedings, 1790-1859.

These are of two kinds, *viz.*, (1) Persian Department proceedings and (2) Durbar proceedings. The former are in English and in character similar to the proceedings of other branches. The correspondence with the General Committee of Public Instruction and on educational matters generally are to be found in them. The Durbar proceedings are in Persian, excepting one or two in Urdu. These are diaries of the levees and durbars held by the Governors General during their tours in Upper India. They contain accounts of the presents exchanged between the Government and native chiefs and other notables and of the Governor General's interviews with them; also, during the latter years, miscellaneous memoranda on facts and events.

The following records are included in this category:—

1. Proceedings, Persian Department (English), 1826-9, monthly collections with indexes . 15 vols

These include one volume of letters issued by Secretary to English officials, 1823. Below are given two specimens of the subjects dealt with in these volumes:—

(*i*) Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction regarding the working of the Calcutta Madrasah. The

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Governor General in Council regrets the total failure of the plan for establishing an English class in that institution but desires the Committee to make an endeavour to introduce it in the course of education (Proc. Feb.-Dec. 1826, pages 297-312).

(*ii*) The Governor General in Council directs the Resident at Lucknow to present a horse and saddlery received from King George IV of England to Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar, King of Oudh. Also transmits a copy of the King of England's letter together with a copy of the pedigree of the horse. (Proc. Oct.-Dec. 1828, pages 567-74).

2. Consultations, Persian Department (English) . 5 bdls

Original papers, drafts, etc., 1826-9 and Consultation no 30 of 1830.

3. Durbar Proceedings (Persian), March 1790-1859 9 vols

The following illustrate the nature of the contents of these volumes:—

(*i*) Account of the Governor General's Darbar held at Delhi in November 1832. The representatives of the King of Delhi and his heir-apparent were present on the occasion (Proc. 1830-4, pages 106-8).

(*ii*) Account of the return visits of the Governor General to the Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur and others. It includes lists of presents exchanged on each occasion, 1843 (Proc. 1842-4, pages 149-57).

4. Durbar Proceedings (Persian; drafts, printed copies of proclamations and programmes), 1791-1859 . . . . 1 bdl

III. Farmans, Treaties and Sanads, 1633-1859.

The *farmans* were granted by the Mughal Emperors in the early days of the East India Company conferring various privileges on the latter, such as freedom of trade, etc. The treaties are between the English and the Native Chiefs. The *sanads* are diplomas or patents carrying rewards of different kinds which the Government bestowed on Rajas, Zamindars, subordinate officials and others in recognition of their services. The originals of the treaties are in loose sheets or are mounted on cloth and rollers. The rest are contained in bound volumes or bundles. They are written either in English or in Persian. The greater number of these (or their English translations) will be found in C. U.

Aitchison: *Collection of Treaties, Sanads and Engagements.* The following is a list of the papers under this head:—

1. Original Treaties (English and Persian), 1759-1859.
2. Copies of *Farmans*, Treaties, Sanads, etc., 1633-1859 . . . . 10 vols

    With one exception which is in English (1715-16) these are all in Persian.

    The miscellaneous volume 1633-1712 contains rotographs of *farmans*, *nishans* and *parwanahs* of Shah Jahan, Shah Shuja and others relating to the English trade, particularly in Bengal and Orissa, with their English translations. The rotographs were obtained from the India Office.

3. Copies of Treaties and Sanads (English and Persian), 1760-1859 . . . . . . 1 bdl

    These include English translations; also requests, proclamations and a deed of endowment (1842).

4. Lists of Treaties and Sanads (Persian), 1776-1859 . . . . 2 vols

IV. Miscellaneous.

The following are included under this head. Of these nos 1 and 2 are in Persian and in English, no 7 in Persian and Urdu, nos 14-16 and 18 in English and the rest in Persian.

1. Original petitions from various sources and on various subjects with English abstracts, 1827-59 . . . . 1 bdl
2. Register of original petitions from various sources and on various subjects with English abstracts, Apr. 1847-59 . . . . . 8 vols
3. Index to ditto, 1847-59 . . . . . . 1 vol
4. Reports submitted during the Mutiny by Sham Behari Lall, Nazir at the Civil and Criminal Court in Etawah, on local affairs and the movements of the neighbouring Nawabs and Zamindars, May 1857—Jan. 1858 . . . 1 ,,
5. Correspondence (official), being copies of complimentary letters to the Governor General from native chiefs and private individuals, 1828-59 . . . . 1 bdl
6. Proclamations, Legal papers, 1846-59 . . . 1 ,,
7. Mutiny papers, 1857. These comprise letters that passed between the Delhi mutineers and the Mughal Emperor, his Commander-in-Chief, his sons and other princes; also some

miscellaneous documents. Received from the Government of the Punjab in 1899 . . . 201 bdls

8. Nominal Roll of the Native Courts, or lists of the agents and representatives of Indian States who attended the darbars of the Governor General and of the recipients of *khilats*, Jun. 1790—Nov. 1826 . . . . 1 vol

9. Register of passports, Feb. 1776—Jun. 1779 (Also contains a copy of a treaty between the East India Company and the Marathas concluded at Purandhar, 1st March 1776) . 1 ,,

10. Congratulatory and condolatory letters. This is a register of letters issued in the name of the Governor General to Indian rulers and nobles with a short precis of each, June 1803-1844 . . . . 1 ,,

11. News of Ranjit Singh. This is a diary of the daily routine of his life for 1825. Presumably this came into the possession of the English at the time of the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 . . . . . . 1 ,,

12. Proceedings of the Murshidabad Nizamat courts, *i.e.*, the law-courts appointed under the Government of the Nawabs of Murshidabad, 1796-97; May—Aug. 1822 . . . . 2 vols

13. *Alqabnamah.* It represents the forms of address observed in letters issued to Indian nobles and rulers, 1807-59 . . . . . . 8 ,,

14. Agha Abbas Shirazi: *Tour in the Punjab and Afghanistan, etc.*, being the English translation of the author's original account in Persian by Major Robert Leech under whose instructions and patronage this political tour was made (1837). Published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, N. S., volume xii, pages 564-621, Jul.—Dec. 1843 . 2 ,,

15. Abdun Nabi, Haji: *Tour through Baluchistan, etc.*, being the English translation of a similar report by Major Robert Leech, 1838-39. Also published in the same journal, N. S., volume xiii, part ii, pages 667-706 and 786-826, Jan. 1844 . . . . . . 1 vol

16. Punjab *Akhbar* or confidential reports in English of the Governor General's Political Agent at Lahore on important events, the movements of the native chiefs, etc., 1839-41 . . . . 1 ,,

17. List of chiefs of Hindustan (*Circa* 1860) . 1 ,,

18. Correspondence with the Superintendent, Mysore Princes, 1830 . . . . 1 vol
19. Persian and Urdu newspapers (as per printed octavo list), Dec. 1824-49 . . . . . 30 vols
20. Register of newspapers, 1849-59 . . . . 1 vol
21. Madras Persian correspondence. Copies of receipts and issues, 1790-1838 . . . . 16 vols
22. Madras Persian correspondence. Translations, 1789-1827 . . . . 20 ,,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Military Department proper, 1771-1859.[1]

Till 1895 the Presidency army system obtained in India, i.e., three separate armies were maintained for the three Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras. The Bengal army was under the Government of India; the other two were directly under the respective local Governments. In the aforesaid year the three armies were united to form a General Indian army under the immediate control of the Supreme Government.

Up to the middle of the year 1756 when the Nawab of Bengal ousted the English from Calcutta and also in 1763, the Public Department carried on all the details of military administration, including the shaping of policy and conduct of warfares. Otherwise one or other branch of the Foreign Department governed the policy and decided all questions affecting peace and war according to its jurisdiction in particular cases. The Public Department was concerned with other duties relating to the army, such as discipline and executive control, maintenance of internal order, etc. A separate military office known as the Controlling Military Committee came into existence at the end of March 1771 and took over the aforesaid functions from the Public Department. The Committee was abolished towards the end of January 1774, but was revived three years later under the style of the Military Board, which in reality represented the Supreme Board or Council in the Military Department. During this interval the Public Department was re-entrusted with its previous responsibilities. Indeed, that department did not apparently cease altogether to identify itself with military affairs, particularly in respect of local matters and the internal defence of the country, until 1786. About the middle of that year more systematic arrangements were made and the existing military secretariat was replaced by two new departments, viz., Secret and Military Department—known simply as Military Department since May 1789 and Military Department of Inspection. The latter was abolished in 1793, its duties being divided among the Military Department, Adjutant General and Town Major. As the Military Department gradually rose to importance, it acquired an increased share of responsibility in organising and conducting

[1] There are some stray records of earlier dates, *see* group I, item no 32 and group II, item no 9.

wars and campaigns. There was no Military Department in the Bengal secretariat, as it was obviously not needed.

The records of the Military Department of Inspection are not available either in the Imperial Record Department or at the India Office. The latter however possess a practically complete copy of the other military papers from 1771; but with the exception of a few stray ones the Government of India have none of them dating prior to 1786. The following constitute the whole of the Company records in the Indian archive. Besides those pertaining to the Supreme Government, they include Bombay and Madras papers which are relevant as contributing to the systematic history of the growth of the Indian army and also the earliest military proceedings of the Government of the Punjab containing details about the local forces, which played an important part under the Bengal Command. Further particulars about the Bombay and Madras records are obtainable from their respective handbooks.[1]

I. Government of India.

1. Proceedings, Jan.-Jun. 1779; 31 May 1786-1859	1,725 vols
2. Index to ditto, 1786-1859 . . .	296 ,,
Some of the years have two sets of indexes, *i.e.*, both alphabetical and subject-indexes.	
3. Diaries of letters received, 1819-1851 .	82 ,,
4. Order Book, 1792—Feb. 1813 . . .	67 ,,
These vols contain letters written by the Secretaries under the orders of the Board.	
5. Rough Drafts, 1813-50	822 ,,
This is a continuation of the foregoing series, the drafts representing the preliminary notes of the communications.	
6. Body Sheets, Apr.-Jun. 1805; Jan.-Mar. 1806, 1825-59	137 ,,
7. Body Sheets (incomplete sets), 1786-1810 .	4 bdls
8. Original Consultations, 1786-1859 . .	1,437 ,,
9. Ootacamund Proceedings, Jun.-Oct. 1834 .	3 vols
10. Abstract of ditto, Mar.—16 Sep. 1855 .	1 vol
11. Index to ditto, 1834	2 vols
12. Ootacamund Original Consultations, Jun.-Oct. 1834; Mar.-Nov. 1855 . . .	11 bdls

[1] Kindersley (A. F.) *A handbook of the Bombay Government Records.* Bombay, 1921.
Dodwell (H.). *Report on the Madras Records.* Madras [1916].

These records relate to the proceedings of Government while the Governor General with his Council was staying at Ootacamund.

See also serial no 30 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.

13. Up-country Index, 1837—Jan. 1859 . . 16 vols

14. Ditto Diary, 1837-58 . . . . 16 ,,

15. Ditto Rough Drafts, Nov. 1837-1859 78 ,,

These are similar in character to those mentioned against serial no 5. Some of the volumes are styled Rough Drafts of Letters from Camp.

16. Up-country Original Consultations, Dec. 1837—Jan. 1852; Mar.-Nov. 1855 and Feb.-Dec. 1859 . . . . . . 126 bdls

The Up-country papers relate to the correspondence of the Governor General during his tour. *See also* serial nos 9, 10 and 39 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.

17. General Letters from Court, 1780-1859 . 134 vols

The following are some of the matters noticed in the earlier letters:—

(*i*) 1780—exportation of warlike stores by the Court of Directors (L. from C., dated 3 Feb.), a Committee of Secrecy appointed by the Court of Directors with powers to conduct the Company's military affairs (5 Jul.), realization of dues from the Nawab of the Carnatic and the Raja of Tanjore on account of the army (18 Oct.), (*ii*) 1781—the Court of Directors' determination to frustrate every design of the Dutch against the Company's possessions in India (11 Jan.), the Court of Directors specify the terms upon which Gujarat may be restored to the Marathas and all hostilities against them stopped (2 Feb.), the Court of Directors' suggestion of counter measures against Haidar Ali's hostilities in the Carnatic (11 Apr.).

18. General Letters from Court, 1835-58 (duplicate copies) . . . . . 43 bdls

See also serial no 8 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.

19. General Letters to Court, 1790-1859 . 96 vols

Some of the important subjects dealt with in these volumes are as follows:—

(*i*) 1790—troops sent under Lieut.-Col. Cockerell to fight against Tipu Sultan (L. to C., dated 13 Feb.), distribution of the Nawab Vazir's "Compensative Donation" to the English troops employed in the reduction of the Rohilla country in 1774 (12 Apr.), grant of lands in Bihar to native invalids (5 Nov.); (*ii*) 1792—military expenditure of the official year 1791-92 (3 Sep.); (*iii*) 1800—augmentation of the military establishment of Bengal owing to reduction in that of the Nawab Vazir (31 Jul.), laudable conduct of the Bengal Volunteer Battalions in the Mysore War (27 Nov.); (*iv*) 1810—Amboyna garrisoned with a detachment of British troops and a corps of Amboynese raised in the island; military arrangements for the expedition to Egypt; establishment of an institution under the immediate control of the Court of Directors for training young men for the Artillery and Engineer Corps; establishment of the Military Widows' Fund (31 Oct.); (*v*) 1820—appropriation of unclaimed prize-money to Lord Clive's Fund and to the fund of the Military Hospital at Chelsea (25 Mar.), operations against the Pindari Chief, Shaikh Dulloo (20 June), (*vi*) 1830—operations against the Khasis of Assam in consequence of the murder of Lieutenants Bedingfield and Burlton of the Bengal Artillery (26 June), survey of the territories of the Raja of Nagpur, the Nizam, etc. (14 Oct.); (*vii*) 1840—establishment of the Surveyor General's office (30 May); (*viii*) 1850—Kheddah Operations (26 Jan.), construction of cantonments at Mian Mir and Sialkot (26 Mar.), compilation of the history of the rise and progress of the Bengal army by Captain A. Broome (19 June), plan of the battle of Chilianwala prepared and sent to the Court of Directors (22 Jul.), statement of the progress and expenses of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (14 Dec.), mutiny in certain native infantry regiments (L. to C. 1850, pp. 64, 144, 349, 535, 817 and 900).

20. Drafts of General Letters to Court, 1818-59 . . . . 98 vols

See also serial no 9 under the Misc. Records of the Military Department. . .

21. General Letters from Court to Bengal, 1835-54 . . . . 87 ,,

22. Ditto ditto, 1835-54 (duplicate copies) . . . 17 bdls

These communications relate exclusively to the Bengal army and were addressed to the Governor of Bengal, who during the

period stated above was the same person as the Governor General of India in his *ex-officio* capacity.

23. General Orders (Minutes of Council), April 1776-1826; 1828-59 . . . . . 105 vols

24. Drafts of ditto, 1822-41 (with gaps) . 26 ,,

See also serial no 10 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.

25. General Orders by Commander-in-Chief, 1816-59 . . . . 102 ,,

Items 26-29 comprise selections from these orders in which particular offices were interested.

See also serial no 6 under the Misc. Records of the Military Department.

26. General Orders by Commander-in-Chief (Home Department), 1796-1801; 1816-59 . . . . 2 ,,

27. Ditto ditto (Finance Department), 1831; 1833-57 . 37 ,,

28. Ditto ditto (Public Works Department), 1831-59 . . 25 ,,

29. Ditto ditto (Surgeon General's office), 1816-58 . 55 ,,

30. General Orders (King's Troops), 1817-18; 1821; 1823-37 . . . . . . 15 ,,

31. Ditto (Queen's Troops), 1838-58 . 15 ,,

In addition to the East India Company's troops, Crown troops also served in India. The authority of the Company in respect of the latter was largely confined to financial control. The War Office in England exercised administrative control through the Commander-in-Chief. These volumes contain orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to promotions, appointments, courts martial, etc. in the Crown army.

32. Bengal Annual Military Statements and other returns, 1760-1858 (with gaps) . 52 vols

The first four volumes represent the following, *viz.*, (*i*) General Military Register, 1760-95; (*ii*) General Return of Troops, 31 Jul. 1770—31 Aug. 1775; (*iii-iv*) Lists of the Army, 1772-78 and 1778-85. The rest are annual military statements dating from 1792 onwards.

See also serial nos 1 and 3 under the Misc. Records of the Military Department.

33. Medal and Prize Rolls, 1794-1855 . . 36 ,,

Thirty-three volumes contain medal rolls or connected correspondence. The principal campaigns to which they relate and the years during which the transactions took place are as follows:—

(*i*) Afghanistan, 1843-47; (*ii*) Assam, Arracan and Ava, 1826-44; (*iii*) Ceylon, Java, China, Arabia, Egypt, French Island, 1809-50; (*iv*) Mysore and the Carnatic, 1794-1825; (*v*) Nepal, 1816-25, 1854-55; (*vi*) The Punjab, 1846-50.

Two of the remaining volumes contain Bharatpur Prize Rolls, 1826 and one contains Ava Prize Proceedings, July 1832—Dec. 1836.

34. Passenger List Book, 1797-1850 (with gaps) . . . . 21 vols

These generally contain reports of departures of officers and men from Bengal to Europe and other places by sea; there are only a few reports of arrivals during the period 1797-1826. The volumes from 1827 onwards are sometimes called Passenger and Pilot's Certificate Report Books and are printed. Serial no 31 under the Misc. Records of the Military Department is a part of this series. *See also* serial no 1 of that collection.

35. Furlough Book, 1805-25 . . . . . 1 vol

This contains names of military officers with the dates of their departure on and return from furlough.

36. Furlough Papers, 1832-59 (with gaps) . 51 vols

These contain letters from the Adjutant General to Government recommending furlough to officers and certificates permitting officers to return to duty on the expiry of their leave.

37. Service Certificate Book, 1829-56 (with gaps) . . . . 15 ,,

See also serial no 13 under the Misc. Records of the Military Department.

38. Death Reports and Promotion Rolls, 1837-58 (with gaps) . . . . . 18 ,,

Two of these volumes contain only (*i*) Native Promotion Rolls, 1841 and (*ii*) Rolls of Promotions, 1856-58.

39. Proceedings of Medical Boards on sick and wounded officers, 1858-59 . . . . 4 ,,

40. Bengal Military Widows' Fund Proceedings 1806-08; 1811; 1813-18; 1822-24 . 16 ,,

41. Ditto Correspondence, 1818; 1824 . . . . . . 2 ,,

This Fund was established in 1806 for the support and maintenance of the widows of military officers and staff.

It was optional on the part of the officers to subscribe to the fund. On 1 Nov. 1824 this organization was incorporated with the Bengal Military Fund (items 42, 43 below) subscription to which was compulsory.

42. Bengal Military Fund Proceedings, Jan.-May 1826 . . . . 1 vol

43. Ditto Correspondence, 1825-39 . . . . 29 vols

44. Clothing Board Proceedings, May 1816—June 1850 . . . . 82 ,,

45. Ditto Letter Book, Jan.-Aug. 1817; 1821—Jun. 1854 . . . . 69 ,,

The inconvenience with which the supply of clothing materials for the army was attended under the contract system led to the establishment of the Clothing Board in 1816. It was composed of general and other military officers of high rank. The Board was abolished on the 1 June 1854, its duties being entrusted to an officer styled Superintendent of Army Clothing.

46. Estates Proceedings, 1843-59 . . . 125 bdls

47. Ditto 1842-59 . . . 102 ,,

This series (up to item 54) contains transactions relating to the estates of deceased European commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the East India Company's service in Bengal.

Item no 47 contains particulars and schedules of the estates.

48. Index to Estates Proceedings, 1824-59 . 11 vols

There are separate sets of indexes relating to the estates of officers and soldiers from 1852 onwards.

49. Index to Letters of Administration obtained in respect of the estates, 1844-59 . 1 vol

50. Estates Deposit Number Book, 1851-54, Vols II and III . . . . . 2 vols

These are indexes to the papers alluded to in item no 47.

51. Estates Correspondence, Jun.-Aug. 1846; Sep.-Dec. 1853; Sep.-Dec. 1856; Mar.-Apr. 1859 . . . . 10 ,,

52. Estates Diaries of letters received, 1855-59 . . . 6 vols
53. Ditto Number Book, 1851; 1855; 1858 . . . 3 ,,
These are registers of letters issued.
54. Register of Estates, 1824-59 . . . . 10 ,,
There are separate sets of registers for the estates of officers and soldiers from 1852 onwards.
55. Java or Batavia Proceedings, 1813-14 . . 10 ,,
56. Ditto Correspondence, 1812-17 . . . . 3 ,,
57. Ditto Military Letter-Book, Nov. 1812—Jan. 1815 . . . . . 1 vol

In 1602 the East India Company established a factory at Bantam, on the North-West coast of Java. There were continuous conflicts between them and the Dutch and in 1758, after a chequered career, the English found themselves at Batavia, where they had fixed their seat more than once before. Java came into French possession in the beginning of the nineteenth century and as a sequel of the hostility between England and France it was annexed by the British Government in 1811. Although by a convention of 13 Aug. 1814 Java was restored to Holland, it was administered by the English until the end of 1816 before being formally handed over to the Dutch. The India Office possess a complete set of the papers relating to Java, 1595-1818 (*See* Foster's *Guide*, p. 98).

58. Statements of Letters received and orders passed thereon in the Quarter-Master General's office, 1835-59 . . . . 24 vols

Portions of the above mentioned records have been published in the following book.

Forrest (Sir George William) *Selections from the letters, despatches and other state papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857-58.* With a map and plans. Volumes I-IV. Calcutta, 1893-1912.

II. Government of Madras.

1. Abstract of proceedings, Jul.-Sep: 1840, Jan.-Mar. 1845, 1850-55 . . . . 15 bdls
2. General Letters from Court, 1787-1859 . . . 66 vols
See also the note under group III, item 2.

The first 9 vols covering the period 1787-99 also contain General Letters from Court to Bombay.

3. General Letters from Court, 1810-59 (duplicate copies) . . . . . 41 bdls
4. Index to ditto, 1846-59 . 11 vols

5. General Letters to Court, 1796-98, 1800-1859	. . . .	83 vols
6. Index to ditto, 1846-58	.	12 ,,
7. General Orders, 1820-59	. . . .	40 ,,
This series contains orders of the Governor in Council, Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant General, Madras.		
8. Annual Military Statements, 1796-1857	.	52 ,,
9. Records of the Old Madras Army, 1757-59. (In all 7 papers)		

The military authorities have had the records belonging to the offices of the Old Madras and Bombay Commands weeded and distributed the papers selected for permanent retention in various ways. The bulk of the Madras records so preserved are in the provincial record office and with the help of the material drawn from amongst those papers Mr H. Dodwell, the late Curator of the Madras Record Office, published a monograph on the *Sepoy Recruitment in the Old Madras Army* (*Studies in Indian Records*) under the auspices of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1922. The rest have been distributed principally among the Imperial Record Department, the United Service Institution of India, Simla and the Calcutta Victoria Memorial, the last-named institution receiving a number of maps, plans and helmets in addition to the manuscript records. The following are the particulars of the documents in this office. These were edited by the Rev. Father H. Hoston, S. J. and published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, New Series, Vol. XII, 1916, No. 5, pp. 273—89.

(*i*) Copy of letter from Col. Clive to Admiral Watson, dated 24 Feb. 1757.

(*ii*) Copy of Admiral Watson's answer to Col. Clive, dated 27 Feb. 1757.

(*iii*) Account of French Squadron destined for India in 1759.

(*iv*) A general abstract of the English prisoners at Pondichery, 8 Mar. 1759.

(*v*) Act of Exchange received with Count Lally's letter, dated 3 Sep. 1759.

(*vi*) List of French prisoners at Fort St. George, 10 Oct. 1759.

(*vii*) List of English prisoners at Pondichery, 23 Oct. 1759.

III. Government of Bombay.

1. Abstract of proceedings, 15 Oct. 1835-59	.	26 bdls
2. General Letters from Court, 1797, 1801-03, 1805-06, 1808-59	. . . . .	57 vols
See also the note under group II, item 2.		

The volume for 1797 also contains letters to Madras.

3. General Letters from Court, 1810-59 (duplicate copies)	40 bdls
4. Ditto to Court, 1808-26, 1830-59 . .	50 vols
5. General Orders, Aug. 1820-59 . .	48 ,,
6. Annual Military Statements, 1807-59 .	48 ,,
7. Records of the Old Bombay Army, 1819-93.	

See the introductory note under group II, item 9. The following have been received in the Imperial Record Department. Some specimens of the subjects dealt with in groups (*i*) and (*ii*) during the Company period will be found under those groups.

(*i*) Adjutant General's correspondence and miscellaneous papers, 1819-93	196 ,,

(*a*) 1841—Capture of Aden; (*b*) 1855—Miani monument; (*c*) 1857—formation of the Malwa and the Deccan Field Forces; services of officers in the Crimean War; (*d*) 1858—operations connected with the suppression of the Indian Mutiny; (*e*) 1859—prize-money due to the Persian Expeditionary Force.

(*ii*) Quarter-Master General's correspondence, 1839-90	46 ,,

(*a*) 1839—Afghan and Sind papers; (*b*) 1857—organisation of a land transport corps; (*c*) 1859—annual report of principal military and political occurrences.

(*iii*) Correspondence relating to the Royal Artillery, 1864-68 . .	8 ,,

IV. Government of the Punjab.

1. Abstract of proceedings, 1854-59 . .	15 ,,

Marine Branch, 1838-59.

A Marine Department was inaugurated on 2 May 1838. Previous to this its duties were performed by the Public Department. Until they were provincialized in May 1843, the details of

the marine administration of Bengal were in the hands of the Government of India. In May 1795 a Marine Board had been formed to control marine affairs under the surveillance of the Supreme Government[1]. It was replaced by the appointment of a Superintendent of Marine in August 1843. The Marine Branch was attached to the Home Department till 1867; in that year it was transferred to the Military Department. The following constitute the records of this series:—

1.	Proceedings, May 1838-59 . . .	31 vols

The volumes for 1857-58 are wanting.

Some specimens of the subjects dealt with in these records are given below:—

(*i*) 1838—Opinion of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy on the quality of the Burdwan coal (19 Sep. no 4), trial of Cherrapunji coal (24 Oct. nos 10-11); (*ii*) 1839—exploration of mines and other resources of the province of Assam (18 Sep. nos 9-10); (*iii*) 1846—revised penal code for the pilot service (21 Mar. nos 1-4), marine surveys (30 May nos 5-8), supply of specimens of the Himalayan timber, etc. to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (1 Aug. no 2; 10 Oct. no 1), sailing directions for the Palks Strait (15 Aug. nos 4-7); (*iv*) 1853—new contract between the British Admiralty and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of a monthly mail between England and Ceylon (14 Jan. nos 5-7), Indian naval freight regulations (8 Dec. no 1), development of Singapore as a naval centre (8 Dec. no 2); (*v*) 1859—disbandment of naval brigades (8 Apl. nos 20-27), steamer communication between Madras and Burma (15 Apl. nos 6-9), rules regarding the use of fires and lights in vessels within the port of Calcutta (29 Apl. nos 65-67).

2.	Index to proceedings, May 1838-67 . .	20 vols
	There is a printed volume containing the indexes for 1857-67.	
3.	Contents of proceedings, 1859-May 1860 .	1 vol
4.	Body Sheets, 1842-55	9 vols
	The years 1844-45, 1847 and 1850 are wanting.	
5.	Original Consultations, May 1838-59. .	44 bdls
6.	Collection Proceedings, 1857-58 . . .	3 ,,
7.	Governor General's Original Consultations, 1842-51; 1858	2 ,,
8.	Letters from Court, 1838-59 . . .	13 vols
	The year 1847 is wanting.	
9.	Letters from Court, 1842-60 . .	4 bdls
10.	Letters to Court, 1838-59	20 vols
11.	Ditto 1843-60	2 bdls
12.	Index to ditto, 1845	1 vol

[1] *See* item 18-19 of the list below.

13. Register of letters to Court, 1858-61 . . 1 vol

14. List of packets to Court, 1842-44 . . 1 ,,

15. Letters from the Secretary, India House, to the Secretary to the Government of India, 1855 and 1857-58; also commissions of appointments of naval officers in India and lists of ranks of volunteers for the Bengal pilot service, 1848, 1852, 1855, 1857 and 1861 . . . . . 1 bdl

16. Letters to the Secretary, India House, 1857-58 . . . . 1 vol

17. Letters to the Under Secretary of State, 1859-61; 1864 . . . . . . 1 bdl

18. Letters from the Secretary, Marine Board, 1824-26 . . . . 1 vol

19. Draft of letters to the Secretary, Marine Board, 9 Jan. 1839-17 Augt. 1841 . 1 bdl

20. Miscellaneous records, 1837-58 . . 3 vols

(i) BENGAL MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S PROCEEDINGS, 2-27 February 1854. These embrace correspondence with the Marine Builder and Surveyor, annual statements of vessels grounded, reports of collisions, trials of officers, accounts of revenues and disbursements of the Marine Department and a variety of other matters. (Same as serial no 14 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.)

(ii) BOMBAY ANNUAL MARINE STATEMENTS, 1837-38 to 1854-55 (with gaps.)

(iii) BOMBAY MARINE DEPARTMENT—GENERAL, STANDING AND SQUADRON ORDERS, 1838-39, 1840-41, 1848, 1851 and 1858.

Quarter-Master General, 1773-1859.

The office of the Quarter-Master General for the Bengal Presidency was created in 1773. His duties were, among other things, to check the advance of a foreign or an internal enemy, to arrange for all kinds of supplies including victualling articles, as well as for the transport of men and stores, housing of troops and military stores both in time of peace and war and supervision of the roads intended for the march of the army. The post was abolished on the 21 Sep. 1785 with a view to curtailing military expenditure, but was revived in May following under the orders of the Court of Directors. From the end of 1809 up to the middle of 1812 the posts of the Commissary General and Quarter-Master General were held by one officer. The staff of the latter official

was considerably strengthened in 1837. The following constitute the records of the Quarter-Master General's office. There is a detailed list of all these papers.

1. Copies of letters received, 1817-1859 . .	135 vols
2. Ditto issued, 1809-1840	109 ,,
3. Original correspondence (receipts and issues), including charts, maps and plans, 1841-59	214 bdls
4. Progress reports and letters from Officers Commanding Regiments, 1851-59, and miscellaneous papers	48 ,,

Board of Ordnance, 1775-86.

The Board of Ordnance came into existence on 8 April 1775 and was succeeded by the Military Board on 25 May 1786. In a word, its function was to regulate military expenses. The details of duties involved, among other things, the issue of military stores, provision of stores by contract, examination of military contracts for supplying the Fort with materials, inspection of the Engineers' reports of works and the weekly accounts relating to the various transactions. All military indents were also to pass through this Board. The available records belonging to it, which form one series with the records of the Military Board, are as follows:—

1. Proceedings (with index), Nov. 1775-Jul. 1785	25 vols
2. Letter-books (Issues; with index), 1777-May 1786	6 ,,

Military Board, 1786-1858.

The Military Board replaced the Board of Ordnance in May 1786 and continued till the end of April 1855. Its duties were to examine into the state of musters of troops, to keep itself regularly informed of the quantity and quality of provisions, ammunition and stores of every kind in forts, granaries and garrisons and to attend to the artillery, arms and implements of engineering. Every kind of expenditure was to come under its revision and control. In short, it was a Board of reference and report for the purpose of inspection and for preventing abuses and deficiencies and performed administrative and executive functions subject to the final authority of the Supreme Government. In Dec. 1830 the Military Board was reorganized and the following departments were placed under its control *viz.*, (i) Ordnance, (ii) Public Works, including roads, bridges and

public civil and military buildings, (iii) canal embankment, (iv) Commissariat and (v) Stud. In 1843 the office of the Commissary General was incorporated with the Military Board, that officer being appointed one of its members. From 1850 the functions of the Board began to be curtailed and the portion of business connected with the civil division of the Public Works was the first to be taken over by the Home Department. So far as the provinces under its direct administrative charge were concerned the Foreign Department was also to a certain extent responsible for this relief. In 1853 the Commissariat Branch was separated and placed under the sole control of the Commissary General. In June 1854 the Stud Department was similarly transferred to the direct charge of an officer designated the Superintendent of Studs. A distinct civil secretariat of the Government of India called the Public Works Department was created in Feb. 1855 and from May following the superintendence of the Ordnance Department was entrusted to an Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazine. The duties of the Military Board had thus become so thinned that it was decided to abolish it with effect from 1 May 1855, and to assign its remaining functions to the newly constituted Public Works Department. It devolved upon the Secretary in that department to wind up the affairs of the Military Board, which did not terminate till the end of 1858. The proceedings relating to these transactions were recorded separately and they form a part of the papers of the Military Board, which are as follows. In this connection see also serial nos 15-23 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department.

1. Proceedings (with index), 25 May 1786-Sep. 1858	1,442 vols
2. Letter-books (Issues; with index), May 1786-1858	651 ,,
3. Bill-books (with index), 1829-55 . .	534 ,,

The bill-books are divided into 15 series. Broadly classified, they are devoted to the following departments, *viz.*:—

(*i*) Series A, B and C to the Military Department.

(*ii*) Series D to the Military, Commissariat and Stud Departments.

(*iii*) Series I and K to the Commissariat and Stud Departments.

(*iv*) Series L and M to the Stud Department.

(*v*) Series E, F and H to the Civil Department.

The remaining 4 series are distinguished by the headings Civil, Military and Telegraph Departments and Office Establishments respectively.

Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department, 1787-1859.

These comprise nos 1—60 and are all bound volumes, except no 42 or serial no 16 which consists of four original consultations. The following is a short description of the records.

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
1.	ARMY. This volume contains correspondence regarding disembarkation and disposition of troops in Bengal, 1858-59. *See also* group I, items nos 32 and 34 under the main records of the Military Department	41
2.	ASSAM. Survey report, astronomical observations and memoirs on the districts of Assam by Captains J. Jones and J. W. Neufville, 1827-29	13
3.	BENGAL LIGHT CAVALRY. Numerical return of the European commissioned officers, 1847-57. *See also* group I, item no 32 under the main records of the Military Department .	29
4.	CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS. List of Military Officers and others holding civil appointments in the N. W. P., 1843; 1849	59—60
5.	CRADOCK, SIR JOHN, Commander-in-Chief of Madras. Copies of correspondence respecting his allowances, April 1806—August 1807 .	1
6.	DIVISION ORDERS issued by the Commanding Officers, Presidency Division, 1840-57. *See also* group I, item no 25 under the main records of the Military Department	25
7.	EMBARKATION COMMITTEE. Proceedings and correspondence, 1808-19. These relate to the transport of troops, provision of passages for individuals, shipment of stores, etc. . .	2
8.	GENERAL LETTERS FROM THE COURT OF DIRECTORS received through other departments, 1833-52. Index. This belongs to the same series as items nos 17 and 18 of group I under the main records of the Military Department	24
9.	——————— TO ———————. Draft of Up-Country Separate letters, February 1858—January 1859. *See also* group I, items nos 13-16 and 19-20 under the main records of the Military Department .	39—40

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
10.	GENERAL ORDERS. Index to Up-Country General Orders, 1858. *See also* group I, items nos 13-16 and 23-24 under the main records of the Military Department	38
11.	INDEMNITY BONDS, 1821-62. These are a collection of certificates granted to officers on furnishing the Bonds to the East India Company and the former's acknowledgments of the certificates	8—10
12.	ISHAPORE GUNPOWDER WORKS. Major W. Anderson's report on the manufacture of gunpowder, 1849	30
13.	LEAVE CERTIFICATES granted to Military Officers, 1828-29. *See also* group I, item no 37 under the main records of the Military Department	15—16
14.	MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S PROCEEDINGS, 2—27 February 1854. See Miscellaneous volume no 20 (*i*) under the Marine Department	34
15.	MILITARY BOARD, BENGAL. Annual reports, 1843-44 to 1852-53 (with gaps). 4 volumes	55—58
16.	———————, CONSULTATIONS. Only four original consultations of the Military Board are available now. These relate to the years 1837 and 1854	42
17.	———————, REFERENCE BOOK. Volumes I and II. 1852-54. These are notes of important matters arranged in the form of index	50—51
18.	———————, REGISTER OF LETTERS ISSUED. Volumes I—III. May 1852—February 1854	47—49
19.	———————, REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED from the Military, Foreign, Financial and Home Departments of the Government of India. May 1853—April 1854	43
20.	——————— from the subordinate departments, *e.g.*, Adjutant General, Commissariat Department, Medical Board, etc. Volumes I and II. 1852-54	44—45

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
21.	MILITARY BOARD, REGISTER LETTERS RECEIVED from Engineers, Civil Architects, etc. February—October 1854	46
22.	——————— from the Superintending Engineer, Grand Trunk Road. Volumes I and II. 1852-54	52—53
23.	———————, STORES ACCOUNTS, 1787. These relate to unserviceable stores in different magazines. For the main records of the Military Board, see the section relating to that office . .	54
24.	———————, MADRAS. Circular orders, 1851-57 (incomplete) . . .	31
25.	MILITARY FINANCE COMMITTEE. Proceedings, 13th February—8th May 1829. These comprise reports, recommendations, etc. relating to Military Buildings	17
26.	MILITARY PENSIONERS of Madras and Bombay allowed to reside and draw their pensions in Bengal, 1820-47. List	7
27.	MILITARY STATIONS IN INDIA. Topographical reports by W. A. Burke, W. Daunt and others, 1827-60	14
28.	MUTINY. List of Europeans killed or wounded during the Indian Mutiny, 1857 . . .	37
29.	MUTINY AT BARRACKPORE by certain native corps; proceedings of a court of enquiry, 1824. (Recorded with Military Consultation, 25 March 1825, no 63)	11
30.	OOTACAMUND DRAFT LETTERS, March—December 1855. Most of these were written from Ootacamund by Colonel R. J. H. Birch, Secretary with the Governor-General, to the Secretaries at the head-quarters and others. Some General Orders issued from that place are also included in this volume. These belong to the same series as items nos 9-12 of group I under the main records of the Military Department	35
31.	PASSENGER AND PILOT'S CERTIFICATE REPORT-BOOK, 1829-31 and 1851-54. These volumes contain reports of departure submitted by Company's servants leaving Bengal and the certificates given by pilots in corroboration of the same. *See also* group I, item no 34 under the main records of the Military Department .	18—23

Serial No.	Description.	No. in the list.
32.	PATRIOTIC FUND. List of subscriptions collected from various places in India, 1855-56. This fund was instituted by a Royal Commission dated the 7th October 1854 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives in the Crimean War	36
33.	PAY AND ALLOWANCES of Her Majesty's regiments on the Bengal establishment. Tables, 1844	28
34.	RANGOON AND AVA intelligence report by Major J. N. Jackson, 1824-27	12
35.	SECRETARY, INDIA HOUSE. Draft of letters addressed to him by the Secretary at Fort William, 1841-53. In these the despatches from the Court of Directors are merely acknowledged	26
36.	————————————. These are a similar collection of drafts containing reports of the despatch of packets to the Court of Directors, 1855-58	27
37.	STAFF APPOINTMENTS. Weekly vacancy reports, March 1852—1859, etc.	32—33
38.	TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA. Proceedings of the Committee appointed to investigate Major-General J. Garstin's claims in the above building, 1813-14	3
39.	UP-COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE, 1817-18, being copies of correspondence which passed between the Secretary with the Governor General on tour and the Secretary at the head-quarters, Adjutant General and others. It belongs to the same series as the Up-Country papers mentioned in group I, items nos 13-16 under the main records of the Military Department	4—6

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT PROPER, 1810-57[1].

The Finance Department originated as a branch of the Public Department in January 1810. During the period August 1812—

[1] Under the orders of the Finance Department their records up to 1857 only are included in this Handbook.

November 1815 a temporary establishment known as the Colonial Department, which concerned itself solely with the administration of the newly acquired settlements of Mauritius, Java and the Malaccas, was attached to the Finance Department, and a distinct secretariat was formed. Thereafter the Colonial Department was abolished, its duties being distributed among the ordinary departments of the Government; while the Finance Department was made a part of the Revenue Secretariat, then styled the Territorial Department. Towards the end of 1830 the Finance Branch was retransferred to the Public Department and its status remained so until January 1843; owing to the necessity of reforming the system of financial administration in India it was now converted into an independent secretariat.

The financial records of the Government of India consist of two series, *viz.*, the one commencing in 1810 and pertaining directly to the Supreme Government and the other covering the period 1834-54 and pertaining to the Government of Bengal. These are detailed in the subjoined list. The first series includes papers of other departments, some of which are of older dates (*vide* group I (*a*), items 6, 8 and 10 and group I (*c*), items iv, vii—xviii and xxiii), dealing with financial matters and also with the subject of commerce which came to be dealt with in the Financial Secretariat in 1879. Owing to the devolution of this latter duty the name of that office was changed to Finance and Commerce Department. From the end of March 1832 matters relating to mint were recorded separately from the main series of financial proceedings though the correspondence with the Court of Directors was conducted in the general financial letters as before. This plan was followed in the Bengal series. With regard to these latter muniments, it appears that during the period alluded to when the Governor General also held the office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the management of the details of the financial operations of that territory was more of an imperial than a local concern. Indeed, the exercise of such authority was recognised as one of the principal duties of the Finance Secretariat of the Supreme Government after the system of financial administration was remodelled in 1843. As the result of this arrangement, all the Bengal records dealing with the subject were left with the Finance Department when the administration of that province was completely separated from the Government of India and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in May 1854. There are no financial proceedings of the Government of Bengal prior to 1834 and those from May 1854 up to the end of 1856 are incorporated with the Revenue records of the local Government. Thereafter they have a separate existence.

The records of the Colonial Department are not traceable in the Imeprial Record Rooms, but duplicate copies exist at the India Office (*see* Foster's Guide, p. 54).

I.—Government of India.

(a) *Financial papers.*

1. Proceedings, 11 January 1811—18 December 1857 . . . . 250 vols

Some of the important subjects dealt with in these records are as follows:—1811—supply of Indian coins to the Government of the Isle of France (Mauritius) (17 Jun, nos 4 and 11; 16 August, nos 8, 9; 23 August no 13); 1814—payment in tin doits of the arrears due to the troops under Major Butler in Java (16 December, nos 2, 3), loan of a crore of rupees taken by the Government from the Nawab Vazir of Oudh (11 November, no 1); 1818—coinage of Benares and Farrukhabad rupees at the Calcutta Mint on account of private individuals (4 September, no 25), alteration of the standard of the Calcutta sicca rupees (24 December, nos 6, 9, 13); 1825— measures adopted in respect of currency and revenue settlements in Malacca upon its transfer to the British Government (25 August, nos 12-18); 1835—printing of Notes for the Tanjore Debt (10 June, nos 6, 7), increase of the capital stock of the Bank of Bengal from 50 to 70 lakhs of rupees (7 March, no 14), Company's rupees declared equivalent to the *Sanawat*, Farrukhabad Madras and Bombay rupees (7 October, no 10; 25 November, no 13); 1846—grant of relief to the *ex*-Raja of Satara owing to the loss of his property by fire (27 November, nos 10—12), offer of pecuniary help to Mr H. M. Elliot in connection with his compilation of notices respecting the tribes, etc., of the North-Western Provinces (27 November, no 1 and BS), reorganisation of the Indian Finance department and the Account office for Bengal (27 March, nos 8, 10); 1852—establishment of a Bengali class for native doctors at the Calcutta Medical College (23 January, nos 33—5); 1857—coinage of cents, half-cents and quarter-cents at the Calcutta Mint for use in the Straits Settlements (4 September, nos 62—4), travelling allowances of the Roman Catholic priests in Government employment (8 May, no 28), appointment of a Professor of Law at the Presidency College, Calcutta (25 September, no 22), formation of a General Account Department for India including the offices of pay, audit and account in different provinces (4 December, no 3).

2. Abstract of Proceedings, 1816, 1825, April 1842-55 . . . . . . 17 vols

The volumes for 1816 and 1825 contain drafts of abstracts and are styled "Territorial: Financial Consultations".

3. Index to Proceedings, 1811-57 . . . . 39 ,,
4. Body Sheets, 1810-56 . . . . 41 ,,
5. Order Book, 1810-55 . . . . . 55 ,,

6. Original Consultations, 14 January 1790—22 December 1854 . . .	177 bdls
7. General Letters from Court, 18 March 1812-57	47 vols
8. Abstract of ditto, September 1785—April 1838, with index . . .	1 vol
9. Index to ditto, 1834—November 1853 .	1 ,,
10. General Letters to Court, 1809-57 . .	56 vols
Volume no 43, for 1854, contains only reports on the applications for expenditure entered in the monthly tabular statements from July 1853 to May 1854.	
11. Abstract of General Letters to Court, 1835-52	1 vol
12. Index to ditto, 1834-51	1 ,,

(b) *Mint papers.*

1. Proceedings, 27 March 1832—18 December 1857	27 vols
2. Index to ditto, 1832-57	27 ,,
3. Body Sheets, 1832-55	7 ,,
4. Order Book, March 1832-56	9 ,,
5. Original Consultations, 3 May 1833—18 December 1857	16 bdls

(c) *Miscellaneous.*

The miscellaneous records range over the period 1750-1857 and comprise the following	28 vols

i-ii. BENGAL REVENUE statements, 1843-44 to 1855-56.

iii. BOMBAY SUPPLIES, being statements of monetary debits and credits, 1845-46 to 1846-47.

iv. COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS. Proceedings, January—August 1784.

v. EASTERN SETTLEMENTS. Abstract of letters received from and written to the Governor and other functionaries in the eastern settlements during the periods October 1833—November 1852 and 1834—October 1852 respectively.

vi. FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Orders relating to the appointment, promotion, leave, discipline and other matters concerning his office establishment, 1845-57.

vii-xviii. GENERAL JOURNALS relating to the accounts of the Bengal Presidency, 1750 to 1763-64.

xix. GENERAL LETTERS TO COURT, 1854. This volume contains drafts of letters connected with financial matters issued from the Home Department. A table of contents is prefixed.

xx. LETTER-BOOK(S). Copies of letters written by the Financial Secretary to the Secretaries to the Government of Bombay, September 1852—July 1856.

xxi-xxii. Ditto ditto to the Secretaries to the Government of Madras, April 1810-13; 1846—August 1852.

xxiii-xxv. —, miscellaneous. Ditto ditto to various officials and other papers, 1802-37; to various officials and others, 1837; to various officials, foreign governments and private individuals, 1847—July 1852.

xxvi. MADRAS CONTINGENT EXPENSES, being a statement of such expenses incurred by different offices in the presidency during the official year 1827-28.

xxvii. MALACCAS. Abstract of the proceedings of the Governor of the Straits of Malacca in the Financial Department, March 1854-57. (The Straits Settlements were under the Indian Government before they were transferred to the Colonial Office in London in 1867.)

xxviii. RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS by the Finance Department, 1834-48. Index.

xxix. WEEKLY ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS submitted to the Government of India in the Finance Department for orders, 1856.

II.—Government of Bengal.

(a) *Financial papers.*

1. Proceedings, 21 November 1834—30 December 1853	25 vols
2. Abstract of ditto, 1837—May 1853 . .	6 ,,
3. Index to ditto, 1834-54	20 ,,
4. Body Sheets, 1836—April 1854 . .	12 ,,
5. Order Book, July 1835—April 1854	16 ,,
6. Original Consultations, 21 November 1834—28 April 1854	31 bdls
7. General Letters from the Court of Directors, 1834-54	21 vols
8. General Letters to the Court of Directors, 1835-54	14 ,,

(b) Mint papers.

1.	Proceedings, 15 April 1835—28 April 1854	19 vols
2.	Index to ditto, 1836-54	16 ,,
3.	Body Sheets, 1 December 1834-50 . . .	5 ,,
4.	Order Book, 1835—February 1854 . . .	8 ,,
5.	Original Consultations, 15 April 1835—17 February 1854	7 bdls

Separate Revenue Branch, 1790-1857[1].

The term " Separate Revenue " may be roughly taken to denote the income accruing to Government from sources other than land revenue. The records forming the present collection deal with the administration of the following subject-heads during the periods shown in each case, *viz.*, salt and opium (from 1790), customs (from 1790 except during the period May 1810—May 1821), stamps (from 1828), abkari (from 1829), assessed taxes (from 1843). The earlier particulars with regard to these heads except the last one and also those concerning customs for the intermediate period mentioned above are contained in the proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Revenue or Territorial Department, which are in the possession of the Government of Bengal. Previously the assessed taxes came within the purview first of the Public Branch and thereafter of the Financial Branch. In latter years the whole of the Separate Revenue Section was transferred from the Home to the Finance Department.

The following constitute the records of the Separate Revenue Branch:—

1. Proceedings, 20 August 1790-1856 . . . 130 vols

   Volume no 55A (27 Feb. 1828) deals with certain charges against Mr. G. Blunt, Collector of Customs, Agra, and is headed " Ceded and Conquered Provinces: Customs ".

Some of the important events are as follows:—

(*i*) 1795—Manufacture of salt—process adopted at the different agencies (Salt Cons 8 May, no 3), quantity of salt manufactured and the revenue derived from it since the commencement of the monopoly, 1780-93 (Salt Cons 8 May, no 4), Musalman mulangees withdraw from their business of manufacturing salt on religious grounds (Salt Cons 11 Sep., no 6), the details of business relating to salt, opium and customs are to form one set of proceedings instead of three as heretofore (Public Department

[1] *See* foot-note on page 122.

Resolution 16 Oct.); (*ii*) 1800—Imposition of an additional duty of 1 per cent. on the trade of the port of Calcutta (14 Aug., no 1), prohibition of the manufacture of salt called *Kharinoon* (1 May, no 1); (*iii*) 1805—System of Government Customs and Town Duties to be introduced into the Ceded and Conquered Provinces under the late regulations (7 Nov., nos 14-16); (*iv*) 1810—Facilities granted to merchants at Mocha to export salt to Calcutta (19 Oct., nos 9 and 10); (*v*) 1815—Revised arrangement for conducting the business of the opium department (28 Mar., no 16; 30 May, nos 19 and 20), prohibition of the trade in opium at Goa (30 Aug., no 13); (*vi*) 1819—Constitution of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and the transfer thereto of the powers hitherto exercised by the Boards of Trade and Revenue in matters relating to salt, opium and customs (30 Apr., nos 1, 12 and 14); (*vii*) 1825—Regulations modifying the duties and drawbacks on import and export by sea in consequence of certain privileges bestowed on the Dutch by a treaty concluded with them (10 Feb., nos 1 and 2, 6 and 7; 2 Mar., nos 16-20; 23 Jun., nos 21-9), arrangements made with Udaipur, Bundi and Kotah States for preventing the transit of opium through those territories (2 Jun., nos 41-2; 26 May, nos 14-16; 8 Sep., nos 22-3); (*viii*) 1830—Steam navigation encouraged by the exemption of steam-vessels from payment of export duty on Indian coal used by them on a voyage (5 Apr., nos 5 and 6), reduction of duty on cotton yarns manufactured in India; Indian yarns placed on a footing of equality with those imported from Great Britain (25 May, nos 1-3), rules encouraging exportation of country spirits by sea as merchandize (1 Jan., nos 5-8; 7 Sep., nos 37-8); (*ix*) 1835—Regulations for levying a tax on betel-nut and betel leaves imported into Bombay and territories subordinate thereto (23 Sep., no 1), regulations for fixing duties on the trade carried on between Bengal and Assam (10 Feb., nos 2 and 3); (*x*) 1838—Act prohibiting manufacture of salt within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (17 Jan., no 6), supply of Bombay salt to the States of Cochin and Quilon free of excise duty leviable under Act XXVII of 1837 (21 Nov., nos 3 and 4), amendment of salt regulations (16 May, nos 3-6; 26 Sep., nos. 4A-4D); (*xi*) 1840—Compensation to Indian Chiefs in Bombay who have been deprived of their privileges and perquisites in consequence of the abolition of the customs and transit duties under the operation of Act I of 1838 (5 Feb., nos 8 and 9; 15 Apr., nos 4-7; 20 May, nos 5 and 6; 19 Aug., nos 9 and 10), minutes of the members of the Supreme Council relative to a scheme for the

better organisation of the Abkari mahals (26 Feb., nos 1-3); (*xii*) 1845—Exemption from duty of salt exported from Bombay to British or Foreign ports outside India and Ceylon (27 Sep., no 5); (*xiii*) 1850—Sugar and rum exempted from export duty throughout India (21 Jun., no 3; 26 Jul., no 1; also General Letter from Court dated 7 May 1850); (*xiv*) 1857—Export duty on rice raised to lower the price of the article to home consumers (23 Oct., nos 9-12).

2.	Index to Proceedings, 1794-1857	57 vols
3.	Order Books, 5 December 1815-1834	14 ,,
4.	Original Consultations, August 1790-1857. The note under serial no 1 is applicable to the corresponding bundle of original consultations which also contains the body sheets relating to these proceedings and is numbered 61A.	208 bdls
5.	Body Sheets, 1817-20	4 vols
6.	Ditto, 1821-56	18 bdls
7.	Letters from Court, 1795-1856	17 vols
8.	Ditto, 1838, 1843-57	1 bdl
9.	Letters to Court, 1795-1857	31 vols
10.	List of packets to Court, 1844-50	1 vol
11.	Governor General's Proceedings (or abstracts), 1839-52	2 bdls
12.	Proceedings (Ceded and Conquered Provinces), October 1804—April 1805	5 vols
13.	Original Consultations (Ditto), March 1803—July 1805	5 bdls
14.	Body Sheets (Ditto), 1803	1 bdl

The following records of intermediate authorities relating to Separate Revenue matters are also in the Imperial Record Office.

1. Board of Customs, Salt and Opium (Fort William).

(i)	Customs proceedings, 1819-21	6 vols
(ii)	Index to ditto, 1819-20	2 ,,

2. Board of Commissioners, Ceded and Conquered Provinces (known as the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces from 23 April 1822).

(i)	Customs proceedings, September 1807-25	72 vols
(ii)	Index to ditto, 1811-24	12 ,,

3. Board of Commissioners, Bihar and Benares (known as the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces from 9 April 1822).

(i) Customs proceedings, February 1816-26	17	vols
(ii) Index to ditto, 1817-26	9	,,
4. Board of Revenue (Fort William). Salt proceedings, May 1788-92	15	,,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, 1850-59.

The first attempt to place the superintendence of the public works in India on a systematic basis may be traced to the creation of the Board of Ordnance in 1775 and of its successor, the Military Board, in 1786. Prior to these events, the Public Branch of the Home Department was, in the main, responsible for this part of the administration. From about the year 1850 the business connected with civil buildings, roads and irrigation, as distinguished from the military works, was again conducted in that branch and also in the Foreign Department, according as the territories within the jurisdiction of the two departments were concerned. The Public Works Department came into existence on 9 February 1855 and took over the aforesaid civil functions as well as those pertaining to railways, which had been instituted in the Home Department towards the middle of the nineteenth century. It completely replaced the Military Board from 1 May 1855. Applied to the records noticed in this section, the expression public works includes not only the four subject-heads mentioned above, *viz.*, buildings, roads, irrigation and railways, but also two others known as post office and electric telegraph. The post office is a very old subject; the heading electric telegraph is practically contemporaneous in origin with " railways ". Both of them were at first dealt with in the Home Department. (Up to 1856 they came within the purview of the Public Branch and were thereafter treated as independent heads. In both cases, the correspondence with the Court of Directors, however, constitute separate series from earlier dates.) There were several changes in respect of the administrative control of these heads and they were last entrusted to the Public Works Department, which now forms a branch of the Department of Industries and Labour. The proceedings dealing with buildings, roads, and irrigation fall under a number of branches so as to denote clearly the realm of the general administration to which particular works were allied, *e.g.*, canals of irrigation and other works connected with the revenue administration belonged to the Revenue Branch, jails to the Judicial, roads and bridges to the Public or General, churches to the Ecclesiastical. Similarly other branches were named Agricultural, Communications, Industrial, Military, Municipal, Naval or Marine[1], etc. The following are

[1] This distinction was observed both in the Government of India's proceedings and in their correspondence with the Court of Directors.

the particulars of the available records of the Public Works Department which include the relevant papers that were transferred to it from the Home and Foreign Departments. Such records of the Public Works Department as relate to the Military Works are now in the possession of the Army (the late Military) Department, to which the whole of that business was handed over in 1882. The papers pertaining to Railways[1] and Electric Telegraph are distinct from the rest.

1. Proceedings, 9 February 1855-59 . . 133 vols
2. Indexes to ditto, 1850-58 . . . . . 13 ,,

   This item represents five volumes of alphabetical index, 11 April 1850-58, comprising all branches, five volumes of index for the Public Branch, 1855-58, one volume for the Revenue and Judicial Branches, 1855, one volume each for the Revenue Branch, 1856 and Judicial Branch 1858.

3. Diary of letters received, February 1855-59 . . . . 9 ,,

   The letters are entered under the names of the correspondents, which are arranged in alphabetical order.

4. Original consultations and collections, February 1850-59 . . . . . 153 bdls

   The papers for various branches are kept together. In 1859, they are all contained in the bundles headed "General".

5. General Letters from Court, 1855-59 . 6 vols
6. Index to ditto, 1855-59 . . . . . 2 ,,

   See also note under item 16 below.

7. General Letters to Court, 1855-59 . . 16 ,,

   These include six volumes of miscellaneous letters, 1856-58, one volume of letters from the Governor General, 1855-58 and another volume containing a selection of letters for 1858-59.

8. Foreign Department, Hindusthan and Tibet Road papers, 1850-55 . . . 3 bdls

   These are original Political consultations of the Foreign Department and were transferred to the Public Works Department along with the head of work alluded to.

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[1] The proceedings volumes for Railways and other heading of the Public Works Department are generally common.

9. Index and list of the above . . . . 1 vol

10. Railway proceedings, November and December 1858 . . . . . . 2 vols

11. Index to ditto, 19 July 1850-59 . 9 ,,

12. Railway original consultations and collections, July 1850-59 . . . . . 65 bdls

13. Ditto General Letters from Court, 1852-59 . . . . 8 vols

14. Index to ditto, 1852-59 . . . . 2 ,,

15. Register of ditto, 1856 . . . . 1 vol

This is for Financial Railway letters only.

16. Diary of Railway General Letters from Court, 1851-58 . . . . . . 1 ,,

It also includes the Public Branch letters for 1855-58. This diary and the above register are practically similar.

17. Railway General Letters to Court, 1850-59 11 vols

These include two volumes of selections of letters for 1858-59.

18. Contract between the East India Company and the East Indian Railway Company for the extension of the experimental railway line to Delhi, 15 February 1854 (manuscript) . . . . . . 1 copy

19. Governor General's proceedings, April 1858-59 . . . . 18 vols

20. Ditto diaries of letters received, 1858-59 . . . . 2 ,,

21. Ditto original consultations, April 1858-59 . . . . 11 bdls

22. Ditto Ootacamund original consultations, 1855 . . . . . . 2 ,,

Nos 19-21 are records of the Governor General while away from the headquarters on tour. They embrace all the heads.

23. Index to General Orders and Notifications, 1858 . . . . 1 vol

These mainly relate to the appointments, leave, promotions, and transfers of officers of the Public Works Department but there are also references to certain matters of administrative impor-

tance, such as the appointment of a committee for the selection of sites for cantonments, forts, etc., payment of gratuities to the families of uncovenanted servants killed by the mutineers.

24.	Public Works Department Number book, 1855-59	1 vol
	This is a register of the letters issued.	
25.	Straits Settlements Public Works Department proceedings (quarterly narratives), 1855-59	2 vols
26.	Post Office proceedings, 1859	2 ,,
27.	Index to ditto, 1857-59 . .	3 ,,
28.	Contents of ditto 1859 . .	1 vol
29.	Post Office original consultations, 1857 .	3 bdls
30.	Ditto General Letters to Court, 1856-57	4 vols
31.	List of Post Office and Electric Telegraph General Letters to Court, 1856-58 .	1 vol
32.	Electric Telegraph proceedings, 1859 .	2 vols
33.	Indexes to ditto, 1857-59 . .	6 ,,
34.	Contents of ditto, 1859 . .	1 vol
35.	Electric Telegraph original consultations and collections, 1857-59	28 bdls
36.	Ditto General Letters from Court, 1856-59	4 vols
37.	Ditto ditto, 1850-59 . .	3 bdls
38.	Register of ditto, 1858-59	2 vols
39.	Electric Telegraph General Letters to Court, 1856-59	9 ,,
40.	Register of ditto, 1858-59	1 vol

See also item No. 31 above.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Legislative Department proper, 1777-1859.

The law concerns of the East India Company originally used to be dealt with in the Public Department[1]. Later on, as disputes began to arise in connection with settlement and land revenue, the Revenue Department[1] shared these responsibilities to a certain extent. The administration of civil and criminal Justice

[1] These have been noticed on pages 22-26 and 29-31 respectively.

was included in the Revenue consultations until the Judicial Branch[1] was formed in August 1790 to perform that function. The papers of the aforesaid departments and of others interested in particular cases or legislations might have to be looked up in addition to those described in the following paragraphs in order to complete or supplement information about legal matters.

The first set of proceedings dealing exclusively with law business appear to have been recorded in the Revenue Department during the years 1777-85. In 1794 another series under the heading Law was started in the Public Department following the decision that all matters and business relative to the Court of Quarter Sessions and the correspondence with the Justices which therefore came within the purview of that department should be recorded separately from other subjects. At the end of January 1835 the Law proceedings were incorporated with the Judicial proceedings only to be evolved in July following as a fresh series styled Legislative. This branch of business was then entrusted to a new office called the Legislative Department; it was an adjunct to the Judicial Department. Like several others, the Legislative Department became a branch of the Home Department in 1843. It was abolished on 20 May 1854, when its duties were taken over by the Legislative Council of the Governor General constituted under the Charter Act of 1853 which met for the first time on that date. Apparently the Legislative Council possessed its usual office records; but with certain solitary exceptions[2] none of them exist to-day. Proposals or suggestions concerning legislations are however to be found among the proceedings of the departments charged with the administration of the particular subjects and from 1856 messages from the Legislative Council requesting the Governor General's assent to bills and messages from the Governor General conveying his assent are recorded in the Public Branch. Moreover the Council kept two sets of journals, one known as the Proceedings of the Legislative Council and the other as the Proceedings of the Committees of the Council. Printed copies of the former are available, but the latter are not forthcoming in any shape. Consequent upon the changes introduced by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, it was found necessary to revive the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, and the previous series of records which terminated in 1854 reopens from that year. As the result of further developments the Legislative Branch was converted into a distinct secretariat in 1869. The Legislative Council has, however, continued and expanded as a part of the Legislative Department and has been printing reports of its proceedings and other deliberations.

Although beginning with limited responsibilities, the various law offices, *i.e.*, whether the Law Branches of the Revenue and Public Departments or the Legislative Department, have had their

[1] This has been noted on pages 27-29.

[2] These are included in entries nos 11, 12, 13 and 21 of the list of records on pages 139-40.

duties added to or altered in the course of time. Only some isolated papers belonging to the Law Branch of the Revenue Department are among the Imperial archives; a summary of these will be found in the list of records below. The latter organisations were more or less allied with the Judicial Department. Those first named were probably superior offices performing both administrative and executive functions in respect of marine, international and all other laws, while the other devoted itself chiefly to the details of internal administration. Besides interpretation of laws and purely legal concerns, the following items of work came within the purview of the Law or Legislative Department at one time or other, *viz.*, movements and residence of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and natives, grant of passports, control of free mariners, free merchants and indigo planters, disposal of European vagrants, exemptions from the liability to serve as jurors, management of buildings for transaction of judicial and law business, purchase and sale of Government houses and lands, immigration of Indians to various British colonies, transportation of convicts to different eastern settlements and receiving convicts from them into India, municipalities, roads and drainage, police, jails, railways, leave and pensions, etc., of subordinate officers. The records of these departments abound with the opinions of Local Governments on proposed legislations, the Advocate General's opinions on important questions of law and judicial and legal accounts. They also show that during the Company's rule Europeans could not reside in India or in any part of India without the authority of the Court of Directors and of the Local Government respectively and that no license was to be granted to natural-born British subjects for residence in India after the 22nd April 1834. Further particulars on this point may be gathered from the specimens of subject matter given under the different items in the following list of records. The Board's consultations in the departments under review were apparently not held very regularly.

The arrangements of 1869 substantially changed the constitution of the Legislative Department which thenceforth, "in respect of Government measures, was not to be an originating or initiating Department, and that its proper function in respect of such measures is to clothe with a technical shape projects of Law of which the policy has been affirmed elsewhere". The gradual devolution of its functions is explained by the following excerpt from the new edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (volume iv, page 27), 1907:—"The Legislative Department, which may be said to correspond to some extent with the office of the Parliamentary Counsel in England, is responsible for all matters connected with the conduct of legislation in the Council of the Governor General, including the drafting of enactments and the publication and revision of the statute-book, and through it legislation in the Councils of the Local Governments is supervised and guided. It assists the other Departments of the Government of India with advice on questions of legal construction and principle, and it has to be

consulted before any statutory rules having the force of law are issued."

The records of the Legislative Department comprise the following:—

1. Law proceedings, 1781; 1796-1830 . . . 25 vols

The Law proceedings volume for 1781 and the original Law consultations for 1777 and 1780 (*vide* item 4 below) form part of a separate series of papers recorded in the Revenue Department on law business. The consultations of 1777 are headed "Revenue Department: Law Proceedings", while those for 1780-81 "Law Department". The India Office possess a copy of this series of records ranging from November 1777 to January 1785, in 9 volumes, *see* Foster's *Guide*, page 46. The Revenue Department Law proceedings and the later Public Department Law proceedings which commenced in 1794 have been put together in one collection at the India Office.

The volume for 1781 contains correspondence with provincial councils, local officers, the Company's attorney, Sheriff of Calcutta, the Calcutta Committee of Revenue, Salt Controller and private individuals. They deal with legal proceedings, both civil and criminal, respecting zamindaris, land revenue and salt contracts between government or their officers and private parties and in some cases embody opinions of the Advocate General. These papers, among which is to be found an application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus under the consultations of 23 March and 22 May give some interesting accounts of the early legal transactions of the East India Company and the names of several Indian worthies of the time, *e.g.*, Maharaja Naba Krishna Deb Bahadur, Rani Bhawani of Natore, Krishna Kanta Nandi or as popularly called Kantoo Babu, the banian of Warren Hastings and founder of the Kasimbazar Raj family in Murshidabad, Maharaja Jaynarain Ghoshal of Bhukailash, figure in them as parties to the suits. The subject-matter appears to be confined to Bengal proper.

2. Abstract of Law proceedings, 1800 . . 1 vol
3. Index to ditto, 1795-1834 . 6 vols

The index to the Separate Public proceedings relating to Law business for 1794 is included in the Public Department index for that year. The index for 1833 is called the Law and Ecclesiastical index. Certain lists of correspondence in the Political Department are to be found under the heading Law Officers in the index for 1830.

4. Original Law consultations, December 1777 (only stray ones), 1780, 1794—Jan. 1835 . . . . 47 bdls

The body sheets are with the consultations of the respective dates. *See* note under item 1 above. The consultations of 1777 and 1780 are similar in character to the Law proceedings of 1781. They

concern the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and relate to zamindari matters and domestic affairs of notable aristocratic families. Within the former category, there are cases of attachment, ejectment, occupation of lands, exercise of judicial authority by provincial councils, conflicts between the Supreme Court of Judicature and those councils in their executive capacity.

A few specimens of the subjects dealt with from 1794 onwards are given below.

(*i*) 1794—form of commission for the Justices of Peace; instructions for the conduct and guidance of the Justices of Peace of the Town of Calcutta (27 Jan.), office establishments of the Justices of Peace and Superintendents of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the scale of fees to be charged by those officials (21 Feb.; 3 Mar.), resolutions on the boundaries of Calcutta, on the assessment on the owners and occupiers of houses, buildings and grounds and on the municipal arrangements of that place (21 and 28 Apr., 15 Sep., 12 Dec.; also numerous other references in this as well as subsequent years), further resolutions regarding the Prince of Wales Island and the Andamans (21 Apr.), regulations for the sale of spirituous liquors in the Town of Calcutta (13 Jun.), natives of India sold as slaves at St. Helena (8 Aug.), advertisements regarding the sale of Presidency notes (31 Oct., 28 Nov., 19 Dec.); (*ii*) 1796—lists of Europeans in Calcutta, etc. transmitted by the Register of Covenants (29 Feb., 14 Oct.; also 13 Oct. 1797, no 6), list of Europeans in the *Nawab Vazir's* dominions (21 Mar.), books of assessment for the Town of Calcutta (11 Apr.), powers of the Bombay Court of Quarter Sessions to make assessments (23 May, *see also* 30 May), restoration of the records of the Mayor's Court and Supreme Court to order (20 Jun.), despatch of murderers from the Prince of Wales Island either to take their trial or to undergo penal servitude in Bengal (19 Sep., 10 Oct.; *also* 21 Aug. 1797, no 1), Bombay jail assessment tax (10 and 21 Oct.), registration of natives (10 Oct.; *also* 13 Oct. 1797, no 3), arrival of women convicts from New South Wales (7 Nov.); (*iii*) 1797—criminal jurisdiction of the *Adalat* of the Northern Division of Malabar (3 May, nos 1-12), draft of commissions granted against the Spaniards (3 May, no 13); (*iv*) 1800—construction of roads, *e.g.*, Alipore, Kidderpore and Baitakkhana roads (20 Mar., nos 1-6, 5 Jun., no 6, 19 Jun., no 11, 23 Sep., nos 1-9), contracts for gravel (3 Apr., nos 1-4, 24 Apr., no 6), police tax (15 May, no 1), house assessment in Calcutta (15 May, no 7), map of the 24-Parganas (5 Jun., no 2), death sentence passed on one Mr Smith for killing a sepoy (19 Jun., no 4), arrival of foreigners from New South Wales (19 Jun., nos 7-10), re-establishment of the office of the Council of Paupers (3 Jul., nos 4-5), Advocate General's salary increased to Rs. 3,000 per mensem (28 Aug., nos 13-14), seizure of foreign ships (1 Sep., nos 1-3), regulations for preventing foreigners from coming to Bengal by sea (11 Sep., no 33), transportation of convicts from India to New South Wales (11 Dec., nos 1-3, 18 Dec., nos 1-12), death sentence passed on an

European for murdering another European (11 Dec., no 7); (*v*) 1805—transportation of convicts from India to the Prince of Wales Island (11 Apr., no 1), recruitment of Arab flax dressers and interpreters (25 Apr., no 3), list of Europeans sent home at different times under orders from the Court of Directors (18 Jul., nos 3-4), arrangements regarding the Court House (11 Jul., no 1), care of lunatics (15 Aug., nos 3-5); (*vi*) 1810—a fee of one gold *mohur* (coin) prescribed for a passport (9 Mar., no 1), control over the movements of natives (16 Mar., no 3), governance of the Christian missionaries (5 Oct., nos 1-4), nomination of a Registrar to the Recorder of the Prince of Wales Island from Bengal (23 Nov., nos 1-7); (*vii*) 1815—correspondence with other settlements and foreign and colonial governments regarding the disposal of deserters, convicts, etc. (31 Jan., no 3), employment of a *Kabiraj* or a Hindu physician versed in the indigenous system of medicine in the Calcutta Jail (30 May, nos 14-15, *see also* 28 Jun., nos 2, 3), use of *khaddar* or coarse country cloth for convicts' uniforms (28 Jun., nos 5-7, 26 July., nos 4-6, 30 Aug., nos 24-7), control over the establishment of native doctors (30 Aug., nos 19-20, *also* no 29), imprisonment of Europeans in the Calcutta Jail for debts (7 Oct., nos 4-7); (*viii*) 1821—Company's attorney sends annual sets of letters of administration to estates, copies of wills, etc. for transmission to the Court of Directors (26 Jan., no 2), Registrar, Supreme Court, sends copies in triplicate of half-yearly schedules of moneys, bonds, securities, etc. for transmission to the Court of Directors (16 Mar., nos 1-3), list of attorneys in the Supreme Court (14 Dec., nos 6-8), proposed Vice-Admiralty Court in the Prince of Wales Island (28 Dec., nos 3-4); (*ix*) 1826—list of barristers in the Supreme Court (12 Jan., nos 3-4), orders respecting the attorneys and barristers of the Supreme Court (19 Jan., no 1, 2 Feb., nos 1-2, 16 Mar., no 17), transfer of the business pertaining to the grant of licenses to European British subjects to reside in the interior of the country to the General Department (23 Feb., no 5), Writs of Mandamus (29 Jun., no 1, 13 Jul., nos 2-3, 4 Aug. BS, 21 Sep., nos 3-5, 28 Sep., no 2, 19 Oct., nos 16-17), orders respecting manufacturers of sugar (5 Jul., nos 5-6), passports prescribed for Europeans not in the Company's service proceeding up-country (4 Aug., nos 1-2), orders relating to the office of the Company's attorney (21 Sep., nos 1-2), missionary work at Santipore and in 24-Parganas (16 Nov., nos 5-7), London Missionary Society's work at Benares (23 Nov., nos 8, 9); (*x*) 1830—list of officers in the Supreme Court (9 Mar., nos 3-4), Sir J. P. Grant intends practising as a barrister in the Supreme Court (13 Jul., no 6, 24 Aug., nos 1-5), Sir Edward Hyde's statue in the Supreme Court; active participation of Hari Mohan Tagore, Dwarka Nath Tagore and Maharaja Radha Kanta Deb in the movement on behalf of the memorial (Con. 16, 23 and 30 Nov.); (*xi*) 1834—boundaries of Calcutta (3 Mar. BS, Regulation I of 1834), thread mill at Fort St. George proposed to be worked by prison labour (18 Aug., no 1), Calcutta Jail Rules

(8 Sep., nos 1-3), distribution of work between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal (22 Dec., no 1), license for attorneys abolished (22 Dec., no 10).

5. Law letters from Court, 1795-1803, 1806, 1819-32 . . . . 3 vols

These letters deal mostly with the question of immigration of Indians to various British colonies.

6. Law letters to Court, 1796-1806, 1824-31 . 3 vols
7. Legislative proceedings, Jul. 1835—May 1854 . . . . 111 ,,
8. Index to ditto, 1835-1854 . . . . 21 ,,

The Judicial and Revenue indexes for Jul.-Dec. 1835 and Jul.-Dec. 1837 are contained in the Legislative index volumes for those periods.

9. Legislative body sheets, 1835—May 1854 . 19 vols
10. Diary of Legislative letters received, 1836-47 . . . . 4 ,,
11. Original Legislative consultations, Jul. 1935—Sep. 1854 . . . . . . 117 bdls

The following are some specimens of the subjects dealt with in these documents.

(*i*) 1835—prison discipline; Lord Macaulay's minute and resolutions on the subject (21 Dec., nos 1, etc.); (*ii*) 1843—slavery in the East Indies (27 Jan., no 1, 1 Feb., nos 11, 12, 14), petition by the natives against the Slavery Act (7 Apr., nos 13-15), proposed abolition of the Indian Law Commission (7 Apr., nos 18-20, 10 May, no 1, 23 Dec., nos 1-5), slavery declared illegal throughout the Straits Settlements (17 May, no 3, 21 Jun., no 23), report of the Indian Law Commissioners on the several judicial establishments in Bengal, Bombay and Madras printed and distributed (5 Jul., no 14), navigation laws (19 Aug., no 13), Act for regulating the immigration of labourers from India to Mauritius (28 Oct., nos 46-48, 18 Nov., nos 1-5), question of corporal punishment (2 Dec., no 6); (*iii*) 1847—proposed Calcutta-Diamond Harbour Railway; F. W. Simm's report on the Diamond Harbour Dock and Railway (13 Feb., nos 16-19); (*iv*) 1848—proposed legislation against the forcible abduction of children (8 Jan., nos 8, 9), protection of Indian labourers in Ceylon (29 Jan., nos 1-2, 11 Nov., nos 2, 3), abolition of the office of the Indian Law Commissioners (5 Feb., no 10); meaning of *Thags* and *Thagi*; suppression of the *Dhatooria Thags* (26 Feb., nos 24-34, 20 May, nos 1-3), Indian labourers in Mauritius (29 Apr., no 1), character and efficiency of pleaders in the Company's courts (27 May BS), discipline of the Indian Navy (27 May, nos 21-23), appointment of a Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bengal (16 Jun., no 35), salt trade made easier (1 Jul., nos 1, etc.).

proposed revival of the Indian Law Commission (2 Sep., nos 19-21), statistics relating to the British East India sugar (7 Oct., no 15); (v) 1854—proposed code of civil and criminal procedure, etc. for the Punjab (3 Mar., nos 4-9), discontinuance of Van Dieman's Island as a penal settlement (3 Mar., no 12), report on the operations for the suppression of *Thagi* and *Dakaiti* in Bombay (10 Mar., nos 39-40, etc.), return of Indian *coolies* from West Indies (24 Mar., no 1), organisation of a local police corps in Malabar (31 Mar., nos 25-31), Raja Rajendralala Mitra's Wards Institution in Calcutta (12 May, nos 2, 3).

12.	Legislative letters from Court,	1835-58	.	33 vols
13.	Ditto ditto,	1837-59	.	1 bdl
14.	Index to ditto,	1837-44	.	1 vol
15.	Legislative letters to Court,	1835-54	.	30 vols
16.	Ditto ditto,	1839-51	.	1 bdl
17.	Index to ditto	1835-37	.	2 vols
18.	List of Legislative packets to Court, 1847—May 1854		.	2 ,,
19.	Legislative letters to Secretary, India House, 1835-54		.	3 ,,
20.	Governor General's Legislative proceedings, with abstracts, 1838—Jan. 1840		.	5 bdls
21.	Ditto Up-Country Legislative proceedings, April 1842-56		.	19 ,,

The Indian Law Commission, 1835-49

The Commission was appointed by the Governor General in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833 and was subordinate to the Legislative Department. Its duties were to enquire into the jurisdiction, powers and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the Indian territories and all existing forms of judicial procedure and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of India, to which the subjects of the Company were then amenable. It had to report the result of its investigations to the Governor General in Council and to suggest desirable alterations in the current forms of practice, procedure and laws. The reports were submitted to Parliament. The Commissioners commenced their labours in 1835 and besides drafting the Indian Penal Code, laid the basis for the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and several other codes and laws. Lord Macaulay, the first Law Member of the Governor General's Council (Nov. 1834—Jan. 1838), was as well the first President of this body and took a most prominent part for the furtherance of its object. After his return to England the Commission steadily declined in its activity and by the year 1849 it was practically defunct.

Two similar commissions were convened in England during the period 1854-70. The first of them secured the enactment of the three principal codes mentioned above; the other accomplished the drafting of a number of useful measures. Since then the work of preparing and codifying bills has been done almost entirely in India under the auspices of the Legislative Department.

The following are the available records of the first Commission:—

1.	Proceedings, 1837-38	1 vol
2.	Index to proceedings, 1835-45	1 ,,

See also serial no 78 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Home Department.

APPENDIX I.

List of printed publications relating to records available for reference in the Imperial Record Department.

India Office and other English publications.

1. A Guide to the India Office Records 1600-1858. By W. Foster, London, 1919.

2. A guide to the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office. 3rd Edition. By S. R. Scargill-Bird, London, 1908.

3. Repertory of British archives. Part I, England. Edited by H. Hall (Royal Historical Society), London, 1920.

4. Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Portuguese records relating to the East Indies contained in the Archive da Tone de Tombo and the Public Libraries at Lisbon and Evora. By F. C. Danvers, London, 1892.

5. The care of documents and management of archives (Helps for Students of History, No. 5). By Charles Johnson, London, 1919.

6. List of general records preserved in the Record Department of the India Office, 1599 onwards. London, 1902.

7. List of factory records of the late East India Company, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. London, 1897.

8. List of marine records of the late East India Company and of subsequent date, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. London, 1896.

9. List of Proceedings, etc., India, 1834 onwards, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. 2 vols. London, 1900.

10. List of Proceedings, etc., Madras, 1702 onwards, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. London, 1902.

11. List of Proceedings, etc., Bombay, 1702 onwards, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. London, 1902.

12. List of Consultations, Proceedings, etc., Bengal, 1704 onwards, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. 2 vols. London, 1899.

13. List of Proceedings, etc., N. W. P. and other minor administrations, 1834 onwards, preserved in the Record Department of the India Office. London, 1902.

14. The first letter book of the East India Company, 1600-19. By G. Birdwood and W. Foster, London, 1893.

15. Letters received by the East India Company from its servants in the East. Vols. 1-6, 1602-13 to 1617. By W. Foster, London, 1896-1902. (*In progress.*)

India Office and other English publications—contd.

16. Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: China, Persia, East Indies, and Japan, 1513, etc., preserved in His Majesty's public record office and elsewhere. London, 1862-92.

17. The English Factories in India, 1618-21 to 1661-64. 10 vols. By W. Foster, Oxford, 1906-23. (*In progress.*)

18. A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1635-67. 7 vols. By E. B. Sainsbury, with an introduction and notes by W. Foster, Oxford, 1907-22. (*In progress.*)

19. Press-list of India Office records from the earliest date to 1630, London, ?.

20. Press-list of India Office records, 1700-50. London, ?.

21. Bengal, its chiefs, agents and governors. By F. C. Danvers, London, 1888.

22. Bengal in 1756-57. Vols. I-III. By S. C. Hill, London, 1905. (Indian Records Series.)

23. Old Fort William in Bengal. Vols I, II. By C. R. Wilson, London, 1906. (Indian Records Series.)

24. Diaries of Streynsham Master, 1675-80. Vols. I, II. By Sir R. C. Temple, London, 1911. (Indian Records Series.)

25. Vestiges of Old Madras, 1640-1800. Vols. I-III and Index. By H. D. Love, London, 1913. (Indian Records Series.)

26. A letter from certain gentlemen of the Council at Bengal, to the Hon'ble the Secret Committee for affairs of the Hon'ble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. Containing reasons against the revolution in favour of Meir Cossim Ali Chan, which was brought about by Governor Vansittart soon after his arrival in that province. London, 1764.

27. Annals of the Hon'ble East India Company from their establishment by the charter of Queen Elizabeth . . . to the union of the London and English East India Companies, etc. Vols. I-III. By J. Bruce, London, 1810.

28. Indian Records, with a commercial view of the relations between the British Government and the Nawabs Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. London, 1870.

29. The East India Register and Directory, 1813 onwards. London, [1813] etc.

30. Record of services of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Servants in the Madras Presidency from 1741-58. (Contains chronological lists of the Directors of the East India Company, etc.) By C. C. Prinsep, London, 1885.

31. Alphabetical List of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Civil Servants, from the year 1780 to the year 1839. Compiled and Edited by Edward Dodwell and James Samuel Miles, London, 1839.

India Office and other English publications—concld.

32. Alphabetical List of the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Civil Servants, from the year 1798 to the year 1839. Compiled and Edited by Edward Dodwell and James Samuel Miles, London, 1839.

33. East India Military Calendar (containing the services of the General Field Officers of the Indian Army). Vols. I-III. London, 1823.

34. Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army with the dates of their respective Promotion, Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or in Europe; from the year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, corrected to September 30, 1837. Compiled and Edited by Edward Dodwell and James Samuel Miles, London, 1838.

35. Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Bengal Army; with the dates of their respective Promotion, Retirement, Resignation, or Death, whether in India or in Europe; from the Year 1760 to the year 1834 inclusive, corrected to September 30, 1837. Compiled and Edited by Edward Dodwell and James Samuel Miles, London, 1838.

36. The Bengal Obituary; or a record to perpetuate the memory of Departed Worth: being a compilation of tablets and monumental inscriptions from various parts of the Bengal and Agra Presidencies. To which is added Biographical Sketches and Memoirs of such as have pre-eminently distinguished themselves in History of British India, since the formation of the European Settlement to the present time. By Messrs. Holmes and Company, London, 1851.

Government of India publications.

37. 'A' Handbook to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department, 1748-1859. Calcutta, 1925.

38. Memoranda on the records in the Home and Foreign Departments and in the General Treasury. 3 vols. By J. T. Wheeler, Calcutta, 1868, etc.

39. Report on the Records of the Military Department. By G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1891.

40. History of the Military Department of the Government of India. By P. Bonarjee, Calcutta, 1905.

41. Report on the administration of the Record Offices in England and Scotland. By G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1891.

42. Lists of the Records of the Government of India preserved in the Imperial Record Office. 10 vols. Calcutta, 1904-10.

43. Lists of Original Treaties, Engagements, etc. transferred from the Foreign Department to the Imperial Record Office. 3 vols. Calcutta, 1901-8.

44. Kabul papers, 1839-59. Jagir statements, 1847-57. Calcutta, 1919.

Government of India publications—contd.

45. Press-list of ancient documents preserved in the Imperial Record Room of the Government of India, Public Department, 1748-1800, including copies of documents obtained from the India Office. 20 vols. Calcutta, 1898-1922.

46. Index to the press-list of ancient documents belonging to the Public Department for the years 1749-59 (1760-69). Vols. I, II. Calcutta, 1910-16.

47. Index to the press-lists of the Public Department Records, 1748-1800. Calcutta, 1924.

48. An abstract of the early records of the Foreign Department, Part I. 1756-62. By S. C. Hill, Calcutta, 1901.

49. A Calendar of Indian State Papers. Secret Series. Fort William, 1774-75. Published by the then Records Commission, Calcutta, 1864.

50. Press-list of records belonging to the Foreign Department of the Government of India. Calcutta, 1917-18. (*In progress.*)

Series I. Select Committee, 1756-74.

Series III. Secret Department, Vol. I, 1763-75.

Series IV. Secret Department of Inspection, 1770-87.

51. Index to Foreign Department Records, 1830-59 (Alphabetical).

52. Selections from the letters, despatches and other state papers preserved in the Foregin Department of the Government of India, 1772-85. Vols. I-III. Edited by G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1890.

53. Selections from the letters, despatches and other state papers preserved in the Military Department of the Government of India, 1857-58 4 vols. Edited by G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1893-1912.

54. The Life of Lord Clive. With . . . plates and . . illustrations. 2 vols. By Sir George Forrest, London, 1918.

55. Clive (Rt. Hon. Robert, 1st Baron). A printed collection containing copies of papers from Bengal, Madras and the India Office, relating to Clive (1744-67), with others illustrating the rise of the British power in India (1671-1785), in 3 vols. Compiled by G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1891-3.

56. Press-list of the above papers, for the period 1746-1785. Calcutta, 1902.

57. Press-list of the copies of Persian Correspondence (Receipts) in bound volumes, 1769-1801. Calcutta, 1904.

58. Calendar of the Persian Correspondence (Receipts and Issues), 1766-77. Vol. I. Calcutta, 1907.

59. Calendar of Persian Correspondence, being letters referring mainly to the Company's servants and Indian rulers and notables, 1759-72. Vols. I-III. Calcutta, 1911-19. (*In progress.*)

Government of India publications—concld.

60. Press-list of Mutiny papers, 1857, with index. Calcutta, 1921.

61. Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748-67 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal; with a map of Calcutta in 1784. Vol. I. By Rev. J. Long, Calcutta, 1869.

62. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. Succession to Muhammadan States, Jowrah, 1825-29. Calcutta, 1865.

63. Précis of a portion of the correspondence, etc., relating to the affairs of Mysore, 1799-1878, with appendiçes. Compiled by T. C. Plowden, Calcutta, 1878.

64. List of some historical British monuments and memorials worthy of preservation on account of their public interest. Simla, 1882.

65. List of Europeans and others in the English Factories in Bengal at the time of the siege of Calcutta in the year 1756 etc. By S. C. Hill, Calcutta, 1902.

66. A note on Old Fort William and the Black Hole. By C. R. Wilson, Calcutta, 1904.

67. Indian Historical Records Commission. Proceedings of Meetings. Vols. I-VI. Calcutta, 1920-24. (*In progress.*)

68. List of the Heads of Administrations in India and of the India Office in England corrected to April 1923. Calcutta, 1923. (*In progress.*)

69. Selections from the Calcutta Gazette, 1784-1823. 5 vols. Calcutta, 1864-69.

70. List of the Private Secretaries to the Governors General and Viceroys from 1774 to 1908, with biographical sketches. Calcutta, 1908.

71. List of the Military Secretaries to the Governors General and Viceroys from 1774 to 1908, with biographical sketches. Calcutta, 1908.

Local Governments' publications.

72. Report on the Madras Records. By H. Dodwell, Madras [1916].

73. Handbook of Madras Records, 1907 (Report). By J. T. Wheeler, Madras, 1907.

74. A Calendar of the Madras Records, 1740-44. Vol. I, etc. By H. Dodwell, Madras, 1917.

75. Calendar of Madras Despatches, 1744-55. By H. Dodwell, Madras, 1920.

76. Press-list of ancient records in Fort St. George, 1670-1800, 35 vols. Madras (?-1910).

Local Governments' publications—contd.

77. Press-list of ancient Dutch records from 1657-1825 [Madras? 18—].

78. Notes on and extracts from the Government records in Fort St. George, Madras: Public Department letters from England from 1670-77 (Public Consultations from 1679—1680-1). 2 parts, Madras, 1871-3.

79. Selections from the Consultations of the Agent, Governor and Council of Fort St. George, 1681. Fourth series. Edited by A. T. Pringle, Madras, 1893.

80. Selections from Public Consultations, letters from Fort St. George, and Fort St. David Consultations, 1740 (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1916.

81. Selections from Fort St. David Consultations, 1741 (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1916.

82. Selections from the records of the Madras Government, 1st, etc. series, 1853-55, nos. 1-10. Madras, 1854, etc.

83. Diary and Consultation Book, 1672-8 to 1681, 5 vols (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1913.

84. Diary and Consultation Book of the Agent, (President) Governor and Council of Fort St. George, 1683-5; vols. II-IV. First Series. By A. T. Pringle, Madras, 1894-95.

85. Diary and Consultation Book of 1686-1702. 17 vols. (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1913-1923.

86. Public Consultations, 1741, vol 71 (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1916.

87. Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department, 1752-1756; 5 vols (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1910-13.

88. Index to the Revenue Department Proceedings, 1834. Madras, 1918.

89. Letters from Fort St. George to subordinate factories, 1679. Madras, 1915.

90. Letters from Fort St. George for 1688-1696. 3 vols. Madras, 1918-21.

91. Letters from Fort St. George for 1693-4, Vol. IV, and for 1702, Vol. XI, Madras, 1919-23.

92. Letters to Fort St. George for 1688 (Public Sundries No. 3). Madras, 1915.

93. Public Despatches to England, 1694-6. Madras, 1919.

94. Despatches from England, 1670-77 to 1681-86. 3 vols. (Records of Fort St. George). Madras, 1911-1916.

95. French Correspondence—Public Sundries, no 8a, 1750 and no. 9, 1752. Madras, 1914-16.

Local Governments' publications—contd.

96. Country Correspondence, Political and Public Departments, 1800-1803 and 1740-1751 respectively. 4 vols in each series. Madras, 1908-10.

97. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1753-1758, 6 vols. Madras, 1911-15.

98. Sundry Book of 1677-8. Madras, 1910.

99. The Baramahal Records: Section I, Management. Section III, Inhabitants. 2 vols. Madras, 1907.

100. Sundry Books: Hooghli Letters sent, 1680-81; affairs in Bengal, 1686; Public Department, 1758-9. 3 vols. Madras, 1913-15.

101. Masulipatam Consultation Book of 1682-83. Madras, 1916.

102. Minutes of Proceedings in the Mayor's Court of Madraspatam, June-December 1689 and July 1716-March 1719. Madras, 1915.

103. Adjutant General's Records, 1761-1853. Mayor's Court Records, 1715-1813. Madras [?1916].

104. Selections from the Records of the Madras Government. Dutch Records No. 1 (No in Press-list, 371). Memoir on the Malabar Coast. By J. V. Stein van Gollenesse. Gedenks-chrift of memorie. Madras, 1908.

105. Dutch Records No. 2. Memoir written in the year 1781. By Adriaan Moens. Madras, 1908.

106. Dutch Records No. 3 (No in Press-list, 1593). Memoir of Commander Fredrik Cunes delivered to his successor Casper de Jong on the 31st December 1756. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1908.

107. Dutch Records No. 4 (No in Press-list, 1425). Memoir of Johan Gerard Van Angelbeck, ordinary member of the Council of Dutch India and Governor-Elect of Ceylon. Delivered to his successor in the administration of Malabar Jan Lambertus Van Spall in the year 1793. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1908.

108. Dutch Records No 5 (No in the Press-list, 720). Historical account of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan (from the year 1763). Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1908.

109. Dutch Records No 6 (No in Press-list, 1629). List of Dutch manuscripts, letters and official documents. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1909.

110. Dutch Records No 7 (No in Press-list, 855). Memoir of the departing Commander Cornelis Breekpot delivered to his successor the worshipful titular Governor and Director-Elect, Christian Lodewijk Senff on the last day of February 1769. Madras, 1909.

Local Governments' publications—contd.

111. Dutch Records No 8 (Nos in Press-list, 97, 98 and 99). Diary kept during the expedition against the Zamorin from 4th December 1716 to 25th April 1717. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1910.

112. Dutch Records No 9 (Nos in Press-list, 358, 674 and 1136). Extracts from general inventories and establishment lists of the years 1743, 1761 and 1780. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1909.

113. Dutch Records No 10 (No in Press-list, 287). Diary of Captain Hackert written during the campaign against the king of Travancore from 18th October 1739 to 8th June 1740. Copied by the Rev. A. J. Van Der Burg. Madras, 1909.

114. Dutch Records No 11 (No in Press-list, 673). Memoir of Commandeur Caspar de Jong delivered to his successor Gode-Fridus Weijerman, dated 7th March 1761. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1910.

115. Dutch Records No 12 (No in Press-list, 772). Memoir of Commandeur Gode-Fridus Weijerman delivered to his successor Cornelis Breekpot on 22nd February 1765. Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1910.

116. Dutch Records No 13. The Dutch in Malabar, being a translation of selections nos 1 and 2 with introduction and notes. By A. Galletti, etc. Madras, 1911.

117. Dutch Records No 14. Memoir written in the year 1677 A. D. by Hendrik Adriaan Van Rheede, Commandeur of the Malabar, Canara and Wingurla Coast, for his successor. Madras, 1911.

118. Dutch Records No 15 (Nos in Press-list, 471 and 613). Accompaniments to letters from Negapatam (1748-1750 and 1757-58). Copied by the Rev. P. Groot. Madras, 1911.

119. List of ancient monuments selected for conservation in the Madras Presidency in 1891. Madras, 1891.

120. List of tombs and monuments of Europeans, etc. in the Madras Presidency. Madras, 1896.

121. List of tombs and monuments of Europeans, etc. in the Madras Presidency. Re-issue. Madras, 1898.

122. List of tombs and monuments erected in Madras. Madras, 1898.

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

APPENDIX II.

Rules regulating the access of the public to the Records of the Government of India.

Note.—These rules are applicable only to cases where documents are required for *bona fide* historical research.

1. The Record Office is open daily (excepting Sundays, the Christmas and Easter holidays, the October Pujahs and certain other festivals and holidays), the hours of admission being 10-30 A.M.—4-30 P.M., on Saturdays 10-30 A.M.—2 P.M.

2. Persons wishing to examine the records of the Government of India should apply in writing to the Keeper of the Records (3 Government Place, West, Calcutta), stating their office, profession, titles or other qualifications, and the object with which they wish to examine them.

3. All applications should be disposed of by the Keeper of the Records in accordance with the rules drawn up from time to time by the Departments to which the records belong. In the case of records belonging to the Army, Foreign and Political and Legislative Departments, the Keeper is required to make a reference to those Departments.

4. Government reserves to itself the right to refuse or to modify any application.

5. Inspection is allowed only in the Record Office itself.

6. Permission must be obtained to take copies and extracts and to make use of information gained from the records. (Typed copies can be supplied by the Record Department at the rate of 1 anna for 50 words.)

7. Any person who uses the records for purposes of historical research and publishes works based on those records is required to deposit one copy of his work as soon as published, in the Record Department.

8. Persons not wishing or being unable themselves to examine the records, should apply to the Keeper of the Records who will, if possible, arrange for the search to be undertaken, at the cost of the applicant, either by the Assistants of the Imperial Record Department or by some other reliable person.

9. A separate slip shall be clearly written and signed by every person for each paper or volume he requires before any record can be produced. The slip is returned to him when he again hands over the record.

10. No person may have more than five 'original consultations' or two volumes out at a time.

11. Big folio volumes are to be placed on book-rests and handled as little as possible.

12. No person may lean on any of the documents, or put one on top of another or place upon them the paper on which he is writing.

13. No sort of mark, pen, pencil or otherwise, may be made on any record. Tracing is not permitted.

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